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COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
" Bombay Gazette " Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

TOWN EDITION.

No. 53,834.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

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Date of Sailing. Saturday, 2 P. M. 1906.		Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
7th	July	CALEDONIA	7558	....	....
14th	"	PENINSULAR......	5294	MONGOLIA ..	10000
21st	"	ARABIA..........	7903	....	....
28th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA..	6525
4th	Aug.	HIMALAYA	6898	....	....
11th	"	PENINSULAR......	5294	MOOLTAN ..	10000
18th	"	PERSIA	7951	....	....
25th	"	ORIENTAL	5284	MARMORA ..	10509
1st	Sept.	MOLDAVIA	9500	....	....

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent,
P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 9*th June*, 1906.

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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
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LONDON AGENTS : GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
SYDNEY..............	4,255	Combe..........	12th July 1906.
AUSTRALIEN..........	6,635	Verron..........	9th Aug. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,630	Rebufat..........	6th Sep. "
YARRA..............	4,248	Sellier..........	4th Oct. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
YARRA..............	4,248	Sellier..........	21st July 1906.
DUMBIA..............	5,916	X..............	18th Aug. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA.

Available for 24 months.
1st Class Rs. 735, 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 295.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

37, *Esplanadee Road* BOMBAY.

MAY 15th, 10TH.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI and SUEZ CANAL TO
LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA),
LIVERPOOL and other Ports.
RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

From Bombay to	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	400	640	320	480	300	450
Port Said . . .	425	680	340	510	320	480
Marseilles or Genoa . . .	525	850	450	700	390	590
Liverpool . . .	550	900	470	[illegible]	420	640
London via Marseilles (overland.)	600	†950	525	*770	450	*675
Karachi . . .	40	..	40	...	40	...

† Return journey from Liverpool, but if outward bound steamer calls at Marseilles, return journey from London Rs. 1000.
* Return journey from Liverpool only.

The following Sailings are subject to alterations :—

Class.	Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing from Liverpool.	Due at Port Said about.	Due Bombay about.	Leave Bombay.
A	Aston Hall	3626	June 6	June 14	July 4	July 22
B	Stanley Hall	5800	" 21	July 5	" 19	" 27
B	Trafford Hall	4400	" 30	" 13	" 25	" 31
A	Branksome Hall	4400	July 10	" 23	Aug 5	Aug 11
B	Merton Hall	4331	" 24	Aug 5	" 18	" 25

All the A class Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess and are fitted with Electric Fans and Light.
For Passage and further Particulars apply to—
Messrs. EDWARD BATES & SON'S AGENCY.
KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agents, ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS,
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INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly, from Victoria Dock Wall, No. 14 Shed.
T. S. "LINGA" 2,171 tons, on Friday, 6th July, from the Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed, at 8 a. m., or later from the Stream on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "AFRICA," 2,037 tons, on MONDAY, 9th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th July, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR EAST AFRICA AND ADEN.

S. S. "FAZILKA," 4,125 tons, on or about 12th July, calling at Karachi, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu, and Aden.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 4th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

4th July, 1906.

KING KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

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Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

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CALCUTTA :
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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR......	F. Mosca.........	4.119.........	1st Oct. 190.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about.
FRANZFERDINAND	C. Matcovih	6046	20th July 1906.
† NIPPON	S. Tomanovich	6316	31st " "
† CHINA	G. Damianovich	6000	30th Aug. "
* AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co, are issued at Reduced Faret.
Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
SILESIA	L. de Stabile	5,158	27th July 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 54, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

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(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
R. RUBATTINO........	4,580	E. Debarbieri....	15th July 1906.
CATANIA............	4,030	....	15th Aug. "
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Sept. "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets..............	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years..............	" 900	" 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815 ; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
CAPRI..............	6,000	G. Belsito........	17th July 1906.
ISCHIA	6,000	G. Dodero........	17th Aug. "
CAPRI..............	6,000	G. Belsito........	17th Sept. "

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE, Rs. 165 ; and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

G. FERRERO,
Acting Agent.

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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..........£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..........£ 1,125,000
PAID--UP CAPITAL................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..............£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS....................£ 135,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES MURDOCH,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD BOMBAY

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE : NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA AND THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Capital paid up.................. Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits.............. Gold $3,393,686·99

LONDON OFFICE : Threadneedle House, Bishopgate Str. Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:
Bombay.
Calcutta.
HongKong.
Kobe.
Cebu.
Manila.
City of Mexico.
Shangai
Yokohama.
Penang.
Panama.
Singapore.
San Francisco.
Washington, D.C
Canton.
Monterey.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
42/48, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £550,000

HEAD OFFICE :
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Kurrachee.
Steamer Point.
Delhi.
Bombay.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Aden.
Cawnpore.
Colombo.
Mandalay.
Newera Elya.
Kandy.
Tuticorin.
Zanzibar.
Mombassa.
Nairobi.
Chittagong.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.
DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.
BOMBAY.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....................................£800,000
RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.........................£800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping.
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Dell (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Phillipines).
Hongkong.
Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tienstin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE ; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT ; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A. M. to 4 P. M.
Saturdays—10-30 A. M. to 2 P. M.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

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BY PRACTICAL ENGLISH CUTTERS.

HOAR & CO., {THE RECORD SHIRT MAKERS.} **BOMBAY.**

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THIS FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, situated in the Healthiest and Most Fashionable European Quarter of the City, commanding a splendid view of the Maidan, fitted with every Convenience and Comfort, maintains, as it has always done, a high class reputation for its Cuisine.

The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel Residents and their Guests only.

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A large LADIES' PAVILLION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their Friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the Drawing Room on any account.

NO PUBLIC BAR KEPT.

F. A. BOSCOLO, *Proprietor.*

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, **BOMBAY.**

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.				Endowment Assurances of Rs.1,000.			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums,	Prmiums Limited to			Payable at death, or in			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
21	22 1	49 4	36 14	30 15	64 6	47 8	37 13	21
22	22 9	50 0	37 7	31 7	64 8	47 10	37 15	22
23	23 1	50 12	38 0	31 15	64 9	47 12	38 1	23
24	23 9	51 8	38 10	32 7	64 11	47 14	38 4	24
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
26	24 11	53 2	39 15	33 9	64 15	48 3	38 10	26
27	25 5	54 0	40 10	34 2	65 1	48 6	38 14	27
28	25 15	54 14	41 5	34 12	65 4	48 9	39 2	28
29	26 9	55 13	42 1	35 6	65 7	48 12	39 6	29
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
31	27 15	57 13	43 10	36 11	65 13	49 4	40 0	31
32	28 11	58 14	44 7	37 6	66 0	49 8	40 6	32
33	29 8	59 15	45 4	38 2	66 4	49 13	40 12	33
34	30 6	61 1	46 2	38 15	66 8	50 2	41 3	34
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 11	50 8	41 10	35
36	32 5	63 8	48 0	40 10	67 2	50 14	42 2	36
37	33 5	64 12	49 0	41 9	67 8	51 5	42 11	37
38	34 6	66 1	50 1	42 8	67 14	51 13	43 5	38
39	35 8	67 6	51 3	43 8	68 4	52 5	43 15	39
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
41	38 0	70 3	53 8	45 11	69 3	53 8	45 6	41
42	39 6	71 11	54 12	46 14	69 12	54 3	46 4	42
43	40 13	73 4	56 1	48 2	70 6	55 0	47 3	43
44	42 5	74 13	57 6	49 7	71 0	55 14	48 4	44
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	50 13	71 11	56 18	49 6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. The Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead for Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50, this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS.

Whose income is dependent upon health the Limited Payment System or Endowment Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trem.blings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c. ; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with ; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

● COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A NEW medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 9, Bond Street, Claremont Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised and sold under the titles:—TREZUKA, The New Brain and Nerve Food. ZAKOUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine. See Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

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LUNCHEONS,	from 12 till 3	Rs. 1
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TABLES for LARGE or SMALL PARTIES may be reserved in advance. Special Menu arranged if desired.
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GUARANTEED TO CURE OR MONEY BACK.

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILL or MIXTURE drives all the poisonous Malarial germs out of the body. It is truly wonderful that this dread disease can be cured so readily, but it can, and that is all you need to think about. If you buy a bottle of BATLIWALLA'S AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE and if it does not cure your Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers, and mild form of Plague, let me know at once and I will refund your money. I want no man's money unless I am satisfied that Batliwalla's remedies have given him more than his money's worth. Can you blame me for being enthusiastic about the efficacy of Batliwalla's Remedies ? I have been selling them for years all over this country and in other countries. Batliwalla's Ague Mixture has attained such a high reputation in the Bombay Druggists' market that if I agree to take only One Rupee per dozen less than the market rate, I can sell one thousand dozens of it in one day only. I offer a challenge of Rs. 5,000 to any one who can disprove this statement.

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A valuable remedy in all cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Melancholia, Pale Sallow Complexion, Overwrought Brain-work, Impotency, Constitutional Weakness, Seminal Emission in sleep, Early stage of Consumption, Indigestion, Impairment of Understanding due to Excessive Indulgence, and many other ailments to which the human frame is subjected. In cases of prematurely aged persons these Pills are found highly effective. They are highly recommended to all busy workers who earn their living not by muscle, but by their brains ; and to Students and Scholars ; Growing Boys and Girls who, in addition to perhaps inheriting a feeble constitution, are educated on the modern system of cram and overwrought brainwork. These Pills have been found to be a Powerful and Rapid Restorer of Mental and Physical Vigour. They restore the diminished capacity for intellectual work, loss of appetite, and imperfect digestion.

PRICE Rs. 1-8 PER BOTTLE.

Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla's Embiril Tonic Pills (for Pale People) may be had from TREACHER & Co., KEMP & Co., PHILLIPS & Co., BEYNON & Co., etc., etc., or from the Sole Manufacturers—DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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ON THE DEPARTURE OF ENGLISH MAIL

28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c.
Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage.
English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

SIRDAR CARBOLIC GAS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY 4th instant, till THURSDAY 12th idem, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
R. W. R. PENNINGTON,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held in the upper hall of the Institute on TUESDAY, the 10th July, 1906, at 6 p.m. (Standard Time). A full attendance is requested.

R. H. FROST,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 4th July, 1906.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

MESSRS. OWEN and OKELL have REMOVED their OFFICE to MAHOMED BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SMALL CAUSE COURT, SUIT No. 12378 OF 1905.

MAHOMADALLY HUSSANALLY and HUSSANBHAI MAHOMADALLY carrying on business in the name of MAHOMADALLI HUSSANBHOY KHUMBATTA ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

NOORBAI, widow and Administratrix of SHAIK DADOOMIA SHAIK BANDAJI............Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of a Warrant of Sale of immoveable property dated the 4th day of June, 1906, the Sheriff has been directed to sell by Public Auction at the instance of the Plaintiffs abovenamed all the right, title and interest of the defendant abovenamed in the following property.

All that piece or parcel of Leasehold land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or premises standing thereon, situate at Kalicut Street within the Fort of Bombay, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 2681, Street No. 18, containing by admeasurement (444 4-9) Square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by Boyd's Ice factory, on the West by the property of J. N. Tata, on the North by the property of M. M. Batliwalla, and on the South by Kalicut street aforesaid.

Notice is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on abovenamed property (other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same) that they should on or before the 16th day of July, 1906, lodge in my office a statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights claims or charges.—Dated this 21st day of June, 1906.

K. M. MODI,
Assistant Commissioner.

MONSOON BOOTS.

NEW STOCKS.

From **Rs. 4-12** only,
OR WITH CHROME UPPERS
SOFT AS SILK, STRONG AS STEEL,
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JETTY SUPERINTENDENT WANTED with experience in the management of Wharves in India, for the Maala wharf, at Aden. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 400 by biennial increments of Rs. 25.

Apply with copies of testimonials, to the CHAIRMAN, Port Trust, Aden.

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It is proposed to call Rs. 20 only per share; Rs. 5 on application and the balance of Rs. 15 on allotment.

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Forms of prospectus and application for shares and further information can be obtained from the SECRETARIES.

Copies of the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the Company may be inspected at the Registered Office of the Company.

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Subsides Paroxysms in a short time.

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Undoubtedly the finest Cuisine in Simla.

Beautifully Furnished and fitted.

Up-to-date in every respect.

Madame Polacek, the proprietress, has returned from Europe and the Hotel will be under her immediate care during the Season.

Tariff from Rs. 5 per day.
Telegrams:—"METROPOLE." Simla.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines—Per insertion, One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER,—Produces a polish like new on Jewellery, Silver Goods Plate and Clear Metals. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Trial Samples gratis on application. Per tin Annas 12, per dozen Rs. 8. We recommend it. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of Platedware, Cutlery, Crockery and Glassware. Will be SOLD BELOW COST to make room for our Fresh Stock. M. BRESLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

PETROL.—The famous SHELL BRAND. Imported by the ASIATIC PETROLEUM CO., LD., Bombay Agents:—Messrs. FAZULBHOY M. CHINOY & Co. in Messrs. SHALEBHOY TYEBJI & SONS, Shipchandler Stores, Dalal Lane, Fort.

WANTED—SITUATION by a Young Lady in a European family as Companion. Apply No. 330 J., care of "Bombay Gazette."

READERS and COMPOSITORS—Skilful experienced men WANTED IMMEDIATELY. Address SUPERINTENDENT, care of this Office.

REPORTER—PITMAN'S SHORTHAND with knowledge of sport. Inexperienced men need not apply.—"A" care of this Office.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydrabad Deccan.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL, Elphinstone Circle, Opposite the Town Hall. Further extensions and renovations. Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with Electric Fans. Rooms airy and commodious with Bath-rooms attached to each. Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day. Special arrangements for monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay. Cuisine a Speciality. Apply to the Manager.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glassgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY Neatly printed. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ONE of the Sights of Bombay.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALOON replete with everything that Oriental luxury and Artistic taste can suggest and visitors will not regret an inspection of their High Class Portraiture, Artistic Paintings and Enlargements, and Indian Views of places of Special Interest.—Portrait Painting in oil on Photographic Basis a Speciality. Hydraulic Lift available. Tata's Nippon Buildings, Top Floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6. First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

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GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIERS. Messrs OLIVER and Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services, Army and Navy, as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels, Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay Rs. 2, and Mofusil Rs. 3 for each servant,—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

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W. M. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business. 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Town Subscription Rs. 12 per year. Mofussil, with postage Rs. 15. English Subscription Rs. 18 per year including Postage.

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DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

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NEW and Second-hand English-built CARRIAGES, LANDAUS, BROUGHAMS, and VICTORIAS by well-known Makers FOR SALE.

CARRIAGE repairs of every description will be executed with prompt attention.

HOUSES Furnished with the latest styled, neat Furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest design FOR SALE and on HIRE, and also made to order.

CROCKERY, GLASS-WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., FOR SALE and on HIRE.

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ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instruction at Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, etc.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, the surplus stock in-trade of Messrs. Soundy and Co. changing premises, consisting of pianos, harmoniums, violins, mandolins, guitars, banjos, and other musical instruments rifles, revolvers, pictures, picture moulding, glass cases, shop furniture, etc.,

The above is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 276 CASES DAMAGED SULPHUR AND SAFETY MATCHES.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction in Clive Street, below Musjid Bridge, on account of the Insurance Office concerned.

Landed damaged ex s.s. "Wakasa Maru."

225 cases sulphur matches.
51 cases safety matches.

A deposits of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF STEEL AND IRON PICK-AXES. GAS TUBES AND GALVANIZED FITTINGS.

On FRIDAY, the 6th instant, at 3 p.m., (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Warehouse No. 13 in Victoria Docks, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Bai Rahimatbai, widow of Musaji Esaji, Bai Mariumbai, widow of Musajee Esajee, Husanbhoy Musajee, Tyebbhoy Musajee, Husanbhoy Musajee, the guardian of Essoofally Musajee, Abdulally Musajee, Sakinabai Musajee, Safiabai Musaji and Daimbai Musajee, minors, heirs and legal representatives of Musajee Essajee, deceased, who lately carried on business as Husanbhoy Tyebbhoy.

Ex. s.s. "Clan Macalister,"
H.T. 2244, P. V. & Co. 1-8-8 casks steel and iron pick axes.
Ex. s.s. "Circassia."
H.T. 2243 P. V. & Co—73 packages gas tubes.
Ex. s.s. "Lismore."
H.T. 2225, P. V. & Co—6 packages galvanized fittings.
5 casks galvanized fittings.
H.T. 2242, P. V. & Co—1 cask galvanized fittings.

A deposit of 50 per cent will be required at the time of sale and the goods will have to be cleared within 2 days from the date of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 8th inst. at 2 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 91B, Parel Road, Chinchpogly (Sir Tharia Topan's bungalow on Tramway Line), the valuable handsome teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table, sideboard, dumbwaiter, marble-top table and teapoys, drawing-room, set of sofas and chairs, cabinets, beadsteads, almyrahs, marble-top dressing and Wash-hand tables, cupboards, Milner's safe, Cottage piano, 1 and 2 light organd lamps, invalid chair, Singer's hand sewing machine, fishing rod, medical books, lamps etc., the property of the late Major F. R. Divecha, I.M.S. (R. L.)

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HALF SHARE IN A COCOANUT OART AT TARA NEAR DANDA VILLAGE, CLOSE TO BANDORA

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as the administrator of the estate of late J B D'Monte, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY the 8th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises the half share of the deceased in the following landed property.

All that piece or parcel of khote land admeasuring about 1 acre and 1 guntha situate at the village of Tara near Danda close to Bandra, Survey No 245, Pote No 1 and possessing about 175 cocoanut trees and which is bounded as follows: On the north by the cocoanut oart belonging to late D I D'Monte on the south by that of late Rev. Gabriel D'Silva, on the east by the oart of late Mrs Rose Henriques and on the west by the sea.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the Undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Tata Building 2nd floor, opposite the Appollo Hotel, on Colaba Causeway, valuable handsome teakwood and Blackwood household furniture drawing-room suite of sofas and chairs lined silk tapestry, ebonized Cottage piano by Rose & Co., nearly new in very good order, platedware, crockery, glassware, picture table ornaments, table and hanging lamps, cooking utensils, cooking store, English ice-box etc., the property of H. O. GARGILL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY FOR CAPITALISTS AND BUILDING CONTRACTORS.
AUCTION SALE OF 14 VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. under instructions from Mr. Mahomedbhai Nansee and others, will put up for sale by Public Auction the following very valuable and desirable building plots forming part of the Hope Hall Estate, Mazagon, on SUNDAY, the 15th day of July, 1906, at the hour of 4. P. M., on the premises. These sites, which face the west are situated at two minutes walk from the Railway Station and have the regular tram service passing by the door, afford nice scope to the Capitalists for Building purposes; These 14 plots measure 11,600 square yards.

Plot.	No.	Area.	Square Yards.
1	1	"	1233
1	2	"	577
1	3	"	590
1	4	"	619
1	5	"	644
1	6	"	649
1	7	"	1120
1	8	"	1448
1	9	"	666
1	10	"	666
1	11	"	666
1	12	"	666
1	13	"	666
1	14	"	1493

For further particulars and conditions of sale and the plan of the plots which can be seen at the Auctioneers' Rooms, application may be made to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

BOMBAY, 4TH JULY 1906.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD STORES SHIPS FURNITURE FITTINGS, BOATS, &c. &c.

Messrs MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th July, 1906, at 2 p.m. in the P & O S N Co's Dockyard, Mazagaon.

A quantity of old stores ship's requisites, fittings. &c, consisting of old canvas sails, canvas cutting, old flags, old ropes, brass, copper, lead, and wooden fittings, cabin doors and benches, broken glass and crockeryware, boats Europe rope, brass fittings, knives, carpets, old wood and iron block, troops mess utensils, leather belting boiler tubes, platedware, rubber mats, back gammon and chest boards, ironware, and miscellaneous other articles.

Purchasers will have to pay custom's duty, &c, and clear the goods within ten days from the date of auction.

MENESSE & Co.,

BOMBAY, 4TH JULY, 1906.

BENNETT & COMPANY.

No. 22 APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN, PIECE-GOODS AND COTTON SLIGTHY DAMAGED BY FIRE AND WATER.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 4th instant, at 2 p.m. (B. T.), Messrs BENNETT, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at the Soonderdas Mill, at Bellasis Road, Byculla, on account of the Fire Insurance Office concerned:—

A large quantity of loose cotton and yarn and loose pieces of shirtings, dhoties, chudders, canvas for bales strings, etc.

The above is slightly damaged by fire and water and will be sold in small lots to suit the requirements of the purchasers.

On SATURDAY, the 7th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messr, BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Roomss a quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, &c.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

1 handsome strong second hand victoria, in very good order.
1 handsome strong glass fronted miniature brougham, in very good order.
1 handsome strong palanquin office shigram, in very good order.
1 grey pony, quiet in harness and saddle.
1 bay arab, quiet in harness,

AUCTION SALE of very Valuable Platedware, Solid Silverware, Cup-Boards, Show Cases, etc.

On THURSDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instrusted to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street Fort, in the shop lately occupied by Messrs. Soundy & Co., Ld., the surplus stock of the said company and the other English Firms consisting of best platedware and solid silverware such as centre pieces, cruet stands, curry dishes, side dishes, epergnes, piople stands, inkstands, wine coolers, tea and coffee sets, silver photo frames, spoons and forks, figures, presentation boxes, large and small show cases, cupboards, gas lamps, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY 4TH JULY, 1906.

GIBBONS & Co.,

ELECTRICAL and Mechanical Engineers, Builders and Contractors, Import and Export Merchants and General Commission Agents, Auctioneers, House, Estate and Financial Agents, Proprietors of "Exchange and Mart and East India Bureau" Machine Furniture and Electric Workshops, Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHOW ROOMS:—Medows Street and Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

OFFICES:—65 Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.
Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL HINGES ARE THE CHEAPEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.
None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark
Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

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ESTABLISHED 1867.
Cable Address: "Woodhouse, Brighouse." A. 1 Code.
WOODHOUSE & MITCHELL, LIMITED,
Brighouse, Yorkshire, England.
STEAM ENGINES & [illegible]
For Textile, Flour & other Mills.
Contractors to H.M. War Department.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...........	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND...	"	10,300,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.
Liaoyang
Lyons.
New York.
San Francisco.
Honolulu.
Shanghai.
Hongkong.
Tientsin.
Peking.
Antung.
Tieling.
Newchang.
Port Arthur.
Mukden.
Tairen.
Chefoo.
KOBE.
Osaka.
Tokyo.
Nagasaki.
Bombay.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. HARA.
Manager.

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52—Threadneedle Street, E. C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL Fcs. 1,50,000,000. (£6,000,000.)

LONDON BANKERRS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION OF LONDON AND SMITH'S BANK

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Bombay, Tunis, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney and all principal towns of Madagascar.

Current Accounts opened and fixed deposits received at terms to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the Chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof, wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further, Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks Cashed for Customers without charge, if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold Silver, Merchandise to.

L. COMBE,
Manager.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent

Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ....$	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ....$	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ....$	95,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, ESQ., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, ESQ. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

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LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
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FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

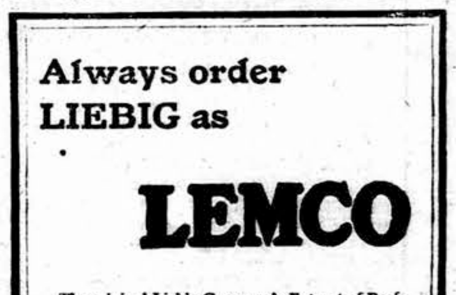
Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.

7, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

CURES MEN & WOMEN
BIG G is a non-poisonous remedy for any unnatural discharge and inflammation, irritation or ulceration of mucous membranes. Painless. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion.
SOLD BY CHEMISTS.
Circular mailed on request.
MANUFACTURED BY The Evans Chemical Co. CINCINNATI, O. U.S.A.



Always order LIEBIG as LEMCO
The original Liebig Company's Extract of Beef.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal attention to all business, and with [illegible] requiring goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by [illegible]

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON. TELEGRAMS: "KEYMER, LONDON."

INSURANCES.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

H. G. W. MEIKLE,
Acting Secretary.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE TWO FAVORITES.

KING'S LIQUEUR WHISKY,
TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

R. SCOTT & Co. M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.

TELEPHONE NO. 2932.

Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed, Correspondence invited.

HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS.

THE ELLIMAN E.F.A. BOOK.
193 pages, cloth board covers, Illustrated.
240,000 copies issued.

ANIMALS

A KNOWLEDGE OF ITS CONTENTS causes the Elliman First Aid Book (E.F.A.) animals treatment, to be kept handy for ready reference in cases of accidents to and ailments of HORSES, CATTLE, DOGS, BIRDS, such as leg troubles, Rheumatism, Common Cold, Pleurisy, Congestion of the Liver and Lungs, etc. in Horses; Common Ailments of Cattle, of Dogs, and of Birds. Price 1s. post free to all parts of the world (Foreign stamps accepted). Or upon terms to be found upon a label affixed to the outside of the back of the wrapper of bottles, 2s., 3s. 6d. sizes.

ELLIMAN'S ROYAL EMBROCATION.

ELLIMAN'S for Sprains, Rheumatism, Curbs, Splints when forming, Sprung Sinews, Capped Hocks, Over-reaches, Bruises, Cuts, Broken Knees, Sore Shoulders, Sore Throats, Sore Backs in Horses, Sprains in Dogs, Cramp in Birds, etc.

The Dogs-Birds section, 54 pages only, may be had apart from the complete book of 193 pages, and this section alone (54 pages) is free and post free. A size at 7d. is now on sale for owners of Dogs and Birds requiring to use a small quantity only of

ELLIMAN'S EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & CO., SLOUGH, ENG.

ELLIMAN'S ELIMINATES PAIN!
Eliminating trials reduce the number of really safe and useful massage lubricants to one,

ELLIMAN'S.

For the relief of Aches and Pains as Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sprains, Bruises, Sore Throat from Cold, Cold at the Chest, Chronic Bronchitis, Neuralgia from Cold, Chilblains before broken, Cramp, Stiffness, Soreness of the Limbs after Cycling, Football, Rowing, Golf, etc.

MASSAGE with ELLIMAN'S UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION is known to give best results. TO MASSAGE IN AN EFFICIENT WAY can easily be learned by obtaining a copy of the

ELLIMAN R.E.P. BOOK
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256 pages, Illustrated, Cloth Board Covers.

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ELLIMAN'S
UNIVERSAL EMBROCATION.
ELLIMAN, SONS & Co., SLOUGH, ENG.

A Happy, Healthy Child has a natural appetite for sweets. Be sure the Sweets are pure and wholesome. A favourite Sweet of the merry children of Merry England is

Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch.

The LANCET says—"Really Wholesome Confectionery."

— Manufactory: —
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Sold by
Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
" PEARSON & Co., Seconderabad

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WANTED

PETTY CONTRACTORS for breaking and delivering stone ballast for the harbour branch Railway: Stone for the purpose will be supplied by the Company free. Apply—

RESIDENT ENGINEER,
Bombay Harbour, Branch Railway, Dadar.
J. G. H. COLLISTER
Chief Engineer.

2ND JULY, 1906.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT. DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles, also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.

5,000 Tons of STEEL BEAM
in all Sections and Weights,
ALSO
STEEL ANGLES, TEES,
PLATES, CAST-IRON PIPES,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED-IRON SHEETS
Kept in Stock, ready for delivery.
Full particulars and prices from
GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
KING'S BUILDING,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE.
Secretary and Treasurer.

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your Money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Highest grade cycles, warranted six years. LATEST MODELS £2.10 to £6 Eadie or New Departure Coaster Hubs, Dunlop or Clincher A Won Tyres, Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, Two Speed Gears, etc. Packed and Delivered Free to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery. 200 Second-Hand Cycles all makes, £1 to £2.10 good as new. Great factory clearance sale at half factory prices. EARN A CYCLE taking orders from sample machine. Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made. Write at once for free catalogues and our special offer, using sufficient postage. Tyres, Sundries, Sewing Machines, Phonographs, &c., half prices. MEAD CYCLE CO. Dept. C 28. LIVERPOOL, LONDON AND CHICAGO.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

HORNBY ROAD
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES,
Mofussil, Residents are also supplied with Paper,
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
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First insertion	Rs. 5-0
Second do.	" 2-8
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For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, as change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

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Second do.	4
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a length of time, special contracts are made.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY,

POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET

POST FREE.

Per Annum	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 8
Quarterly	" 5

CHEQUES MONEY, ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to—"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LD."

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DERMINA SOAP.
UNEQUALLED FOR THE COMPLEXION.
UNRIVALLED AS A TOILET-SOAP.
A LUXURY FOR THE BATH.

By its general use in the nursery, Children are protected from many infectious diseases common in the East, such as Dhoby Itch, Scarlatina Measles.

ABSOLUTE CURE FOR ECZEMA.
Per Box (3 cakes) Rs. 1-8.
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS AND STORE-KEEPERS.
BEYNON & CO.,
THE ESPLANADE PHARMACY,
BOMBAY.

PRINCE OF WALES HOTEL.
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.
Opposite the Town Hall.
Further Extensions and Renovations.
Spacious Dining and Sitting Room with
ELECTRIC FANS.
Rooms Airy and Commodious,
With Bath-rooms attached to each.
Rates from Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 4-0 per day.
Special arrangements for Monthly Boarders and Families making a prolonged stay.
Cuisine a Speciality.
Apply to the MANAGER.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Ayuthia, 694 tons, Captain R. J. Curtis, sailed yesterday for Singapore in ballast.

THE steamer Coromandel, Captain G. C. Holloway, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedah via Aden with a number of pilgrims,

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Queda, Captain R. W. Coope, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

THE Bombay and Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mozaffari, 1387 tons, Captain T. L. Moloney, sailed yesterday for Jeddah, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—JULY 3.

Mazagon	3280	Hall	P & O S N Co
Querimba	4937	Smith	M M & Co
Madura	1802	MacLean	M M & Co
Ahmadi	1640	Brook's	B & P S N Co
Pekin	2522	Lecter	NF..P & O Co
Moshtari	1110	Willoughby	B & P S N Co
Sir John Jackson	2766	Harkness	W & G & Co
Bezwada	3270	Carey	M M & Co
Singu	750	Lawrie	S Wallace & Co
Bulimba	1607	Bamber	M M & Co
Alavia	2075	Dexter	E Tajbhoy
Terrier	1000	Nixon	F F Campbell & Co
Sanctoria	2379	Ward	Bombay Co
Bhundara	2245	Boon	M M & Co
Callchaltan	2442	Higgio	W & A Graham & Co
Kindi	2050	Holt	M M & Co
Zimnia	2339	Clarke	W & A G & Co
Akbar	1441	Baldwin	H C Joosub
Orisa	3525	Gun Cunningham	M M & Co
C&RKagoshima Maru	2731	Pyne	Japan 7-7 N Y Kaisha
Glenaffree	2617	Craig	W & A G & Co
Good Hope	2318	Harting	W & A G & Co
Climatis	2329	Davis	W & A G & Co
Fazilka	2678	Wilson	M M & Co
Queda	4944	Coope	M M & Co
Coromandel	2783	Holloway	E Tajbhoy
Naseri	911	D'Lorne	P Gulf..B & P S N Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
3	Coromandel s Queda s	Holloway Coope	Jedah, June 23 Calcutta, June 21

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
	Goodwin s Goliath s Ayuthia s Mozaffari s	Clucas, Thompson Curtis Moloney	Calcutta Rangoon Singapore Jedda

eamer Fazilka, entered for loading yesterday for Zanzibar,

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s steamer Malacca, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the morning of the 30th ultimo.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Co.'s steamer Deo Balduino, which left Bombay on the evening of the 15th June arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

The N. Y. K. steamer Ceylon Maru, has left Colombo and is due here on Friday the 6th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Nippon, from Japan, left Hongkong for Bombay on the 3rd instant, and is due here on or about the 26th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—660 cwts. myrabollams W. Becher. 166 cwts. old copper, 108 cwts. gun metal K. Nixon and Co. 30 bales wool, Moti Jetha. 28 bales China silk waste, D. Sassoon and Co. 6 bales wool, D. Sassoon and Co. 1,000 cwt. oil cakes Louis Dreyfus and Co. 1002 cwts. myrabollams, A. V. Jayakar and Co. 26 bales wool, G. Gangadhars. 165 cwts. brass, C. Nanjee. 88 bales wool, A. Dhurumsey. 263 bales wool, Bhawan Hurbbum. 115 bales wool, F. F. Campbell and Co. 21 bales wool, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—8 bales hemp, R. A. Willis. 22 bales skins, Nizamudin and Co. 10 cases tea, H. E. Unwalla. 6 bales skins, K. B. Sajan 38 bales skins H. M. Abba and Abba H. Momed. 13,023 cwts. myrabollam, David Sassoon and Co. 5 bales hides Bundally Esmail. 12 cwts. yellow colour, R. Jeevandas and Co. 138 cwts. turmeric, M. J. Joomabhoy and Co. 40 bales hides and skins, R. Moloobhai. 2 bales hides, W. and A. Graham and Co. 150 cwts. olibanum, E. Molidina and Co.

Westminster s—101 cwts. gum, M. Mooljee. 8000 cwts. castorseed, Ralli Brothers. 99 cwts. gum, N. Kersonjee. 54 bales wild cotton, K. King and Co.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Caledonia s—14 bales skins, Nizamudin and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Tokio s—114 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

FOR ST. PETERSBURG.

Tokio s—1511 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Westminster s—4000 cwts. cottonseed, W. Becher. 16299 cwts. cottonseed, Ralli Bros. 3053 cwts. myrabollams, David Sassoon and Co. 1623 cwts. cottonseed and 1318 cwts. myrabollams, Ebjie Oomersey. 4000 cwts. castorseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 10,000 cwts. cottonseed, Ernst Lam and Co.

FOR MONTREAL.

Caledonia s—1 bale woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Wearmouth s—2000 cwts. rapeseed, David Sassoon nd Co. 11 bales wool, Eugena Meiffre. 9040 cwts. apeseed and 300 cwts. poppyseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chipra s—110 bales hemp, Khimjee Visram and Co. 00 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co. 110 bales cotton, . Cursetjee and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Sonneburg s—2000 cwt castorseed, David Sassoon and o. 110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros. 8000 cwts. castor-eed, Ralli Bros.

Kybefels s—50 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co. 000 cwts. myrabollams, A. H. A. Carim and Co. 330 ales cotton, 702 cwts. mustardseed, A. Blascheck and o. 99 cwts. gum, Nandlal Kersonjee. 2001 cwts. oppyseed, E. D. Sassoon and Co.

Vancouver s—25 cwts. bees wax, D. Vallybhoi and o. 500 cwts. myrabollams, A. H. A. Carim and Co. 52 bales cotton K. Hurmukhrai and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Kybefels s—150 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Olympia s—2000 cwts. gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus nd Co.

FOR GENOA.

Clan Shaw s—50 tons old iron, M. Mamoojie. 200 ales cotton, Ralli Bros. 1001 cwts. linseed, A. Blescheck and Co.

FOR BARCELONA.

Olympia s—102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Moldavia s—100 bales twist, Sorabjee Dossabhoy and o. 300 bales twist, E. D. Sassoon and Co. 150 bales wist, M. M. Essabhoy.

Kagoshima Maru s—5 cases ghee, M. Joomabhoy.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Moldavia s—500 bales twist, Sassoon J. David and o. 50 tons old iron, C. Boggians and Co. 132 bales wist, Talati and Co. 89 bales twist, N. Phiroz. 300 ales twist, David Sassoon and Co. 1200 bales twist, . Noordin and Co. 500 bales twist, R. S. N. Talati d Co.

Kagoshima Maru s—600 bales cotton, The Mitsui B. aisha.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—600 bales cotton, The Mitsui B. aisha.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Moldavia s—3 bales hides, Cassum Joosub.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 2.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	88 1/16	=	+3/16
3 per cent. Rentes	96	=	—1/4
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1/4	=	+1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	65 13/16	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	30 3/16	=	do
2 months hence	30	=	do
Spot in New York	65 1/4	=	do
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25·14 1/2	=	—1/2
Berlin cheques	20·47 1/4	=	—1/2
New York Demand	4·84 1/2	=	—1/4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	3 1/2	=	unchanged
3 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/8	=	—1/8
6 months sight Bank Bills	3 1/4	=	unchanged
3 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	=	do
6 months sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5/8	=	do
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	2 1/8	=	—1 3/8
7 day market loans	2 1/4	=	—1 1/4

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Madras Rs. 310,000 at 1s 4 1-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks, 11 4 1/2 Oct.-Dec. sellers steady.

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 5 1 1/2 value.

WHEAT—
Afloat for U. K. 2,980,000, quiet but steady.

RAPESEED—
Brown 44 + 1/4 J.-A. sellers quiet.

LINSEED—steady

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York 7 7/8

ARRIVALS—
Steamers Persia, Rheinfels.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed	quiet
East Indian	quiet
Manchester	quiet
Total Sales	8,000
Spot	6·10 — 4
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	10 5-16—1-16
Sold on speculation and for Export	500
Imports	nil
Futures closed	quiet

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·76	5·69	5·60
	+ 1	
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·55	5·54	5·54
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
5·55	5·56	5·58
	+ 1	+2

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000
Do. last year	7,000
Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Do. to Great Continent	2,000

IN NEW YORK—

Spot	10·80
Futures, month of July	10·24 — 6 } a
Do. month of Dec	10·29 — 8 }

a Declined owing to weak cables and to selling encouraged by weakness New Orleans.

IN NEW ORLEANS—

Spot	11 1/8
Futures, month of Aug	10·54 + 14
Do. month of Oct.	10·20
Tone at close	quiet

REPITITION—
Quantity in sight 10,640,000 bales.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the half year ending on 30th June.

	1906.	1905.		
Cotton	1,805,427	1,983,544	— 178,117	bales.
Wheat	1,584,524	4,223,168	—2,639,644	cwts.
Linseed	1,451,035	2,644,963	—1,193,928	do.
Rape, Rai and Mustard	598,518	641,315	— 42,797	do.
Gingellyseed	596,569	869,291	— 262,622	do.
Poppyseed	387,863	315,840	+ 72,023	do.
Groundnuts	95,430	196,236	— 100,806	do.
Castorseed	668,716	257,964	+ 410,752	do.
Rice	3,734,046	2,417,517	+1,317,529	do.
Myrabollams	621,545	458,519	+ 153,026	do.
Cottonseed	2,394,547	2,019,924	+ 374,623	do.
Mowraseed	16,710	48,166	— 31,456	do.
Gram	451,256	454,971	— 3,715	do.
Joowar	211,501	1,540,042	—1,328,541	do.
Maize	4,693	39,862	— 35,169	do.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay for the 48 hours ending at 6 p. m. on 2nd July.

Cotton	1,996	bales.
Wheat	11,481	cwts.
Linseed	3,195	„
Rape, Rai and Mustard	2,492	„
Gingellyseed	434	„
Poppyseed	1,022	„
Groundnuts	29	„
Castorseed	3,519	„
Rice	2,135	„
Myrabollams	569	„
Cottonseed	7,318	„
Mowraseed	543	„
Gram	6,063	„
Joowar	660	„
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Gold bullion Rs. 6,94,601
Ex s s Moldavia from Australia.

EXCHANGE—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.				1s. 4d.
Bank Demand				1s. 4 1/32d.
Credit Bills	3	Months' Sight	D. A.	1s. 4 7/32d.
Do.	6	do.	do.	1s. 4 11/32d.
French Francs	3	do.	do.	169 3/4
Marks	3	do.	do.	138 3/4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight		155
Shanghai	30	do.	do.	214
Japan	30	do.	do.	150 3/4

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since	21st June	3 1/2	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do.	21st „	5	do.
Bank of Bengal	do.	28th „	4	do.
Bank of Madras	do.	26th „	5	do.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

OLD CROP—			
M G Nagpur fine	July	Rs.	211
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	193
M G K A K fine	„	„	203
M G Bengals fine	„	„	194
Sawginned Dharwar good	„	„	251
Madras Westerns good	„	„	232
NEW CROP—			
M G Bengals fine	Nov.	Rs.	200
Do. fine	Dec.	„	198
Do. fine	Jan.	„	196
M G Dhamangaon fine	„	„	214
M G Nagpur fine	„	„	218
M G Khandeish fully good	„	„	199
M G K A K fine	„	„	209 1/2
H G Bengals fully good	„	„	182
M G Broach good	March	„	243

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone	steady
Estimated sales	6,000 bales.
Imports	8,000 „

July-Aug.	Aug-Sep.	Sep.-Oct.
5·74	5·67	5·58
—2	—2	—2
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
5·53	5·52	5·52
—2	—2	—2
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
5·53	5·54	5·56
—2	—2	—2

BOMBAY, TUESDAY EVENING.

THE undernoted comparison of arrivals into Bombay for the half year ending 30th June in 1906 and 1905, goes far to account for the dulness at present prevailing in our freight market. With few exceptions the list shows a large falling off for the past half year, which is due to the deficient monsoon of 1905. So far as Cotton was concerned the rainfall was sufficient and a good crop resulted. But the oilseeds except Cottonseed and Castorseed, show a large deficit. The big increase in rice shows how this article of food had to be imported to make up for the deficiency in Joowar.

The financial telegrams received this morning advise a rise of 3/16ths in Consols and a decline of ¼ in Rentes. The Discount on London Bills up to 3 months is reduced ⅛th to 3⅛, while the rate of Interest on day to-day loans is reduced 1s. 3/8d. to 2s. ⅛d. and on the day market loans by 1s. ¼d. to 2s. ¼d. showing that end of the half year squeeze is over. Extra allotments of Council Bills on Madras are advised to the amount of Rs. 310,000 at 1s. 4 1/32d.

The cotton telegrams from Liverpool give the closing tone quiet and Spot Middling Americans are 4 points lower at 6·10. The future prices are practically unchanged. A repitition of the quantity in sight on Friday last gives the corrected figure 10,640,000, being an advance of 50,000 bales on the previous week. In New York Spot is unchanged at 10·80, July futures are down 6 points to 10·24 and December down 8 points to 10·29. In New Orleans July futures are no longer quoted by Reuter. August are lower by 14 points at 10·54 and the quotation for October is given at 10·20. The closing tone is quiet.

In our local market Sterling Exchange is quiet but steady at yesterdays closing rates. Rupee Paper for the next settlement opened at 98 7/16 and closes at 98 3/8 in a quiet market.

In produce Linseed is firmer at Rs. 7/8 ready and Rs. 8 for September Sutta. The firmess is apparently caused by Calcutta purchases. The new crop for April-May 07 is quoted Rs. 7/9. Other oilseeds are firm to steady at previous rates. In cotton there is a small demand from shippers chiefly for superfine Nagpore, Hingenghat and Wardha styles. The market is steady but we hear of only a small turnover at Colaba. In new crops quotations are partially Re. 1 lower, but there is little or nothing doing. The trade is waiting for the Bureau report which should be published tomorrow at Washington.

In the Share Market business was reported in Petits at Rs. 3,490, closing firm at the rate, in Davids at Rs. 480, Empress at Rs. 520, and Port Cannings at Rs. 427½.

In the freight market it is reported that bookings were made from January to May 1907 13s. 3d.

The Bank of Bengal half yearly statement of profits are published showing a total of Rs. 23,85,557-2-3. A dividend of 10 per cent per annum and a bonus of 1 per cent are announced.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the Bank's profit for the half year ended 30th June 1906 :—

Total Profit.	Rs. 13,85,593-3-2.
Applied as follows :—	
To Dividend at the rate of 12 per cent per annum free from Income Tax.	Rs. 6,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	3,00,000
„ Fund for Losses	1,00,000
„ Dead Stock	25,000
„ On account of Pension Fund and Bonus to staff	65,000
Carried forward	2,05,593-3-2
Total Rs.	13,85,593-3-2

BANK OF BENGAL.

The net profits of the Bank of Bengal for the past half year, including the amount brought forward from the previous half year amount to Rs. 23,85,557-2-3 which have been disposed of as follows :—In payment of a Dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax.

In payment of a Dividend at 10 per cent. per annum free of Income Tax	Rs. 10,00,000
Bonus at 1 per cent.	2,00,000
Transferred to Reserve Fund	5,00,000
Do. Pension Fund	1,00,000
Do. Premises Fund	1,00,000
Carried forward to next half year	4,85,577-2-3
Total Rs.	23,85,577-2-3

THE HONGKONG YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Phirozshah B. Petit and Co. writing on June 15 report on the Hongkong Yarn Market as follows :—

Beginning with the same dolesome tone, the alloted span bids fair to present a cheerful closing scene, a lifeless beginning and a reviving end. As we go to press, our market for yarn is somewhat cheering up, prices have advanced by about a dollar, and booking is observed to be pretty brisk. How far this is going to be maintained, if not furthered, would be a question difficult to answer off hand, so bad and so ominous has been our beginning. When misfortunes come, they come in battalions. Bombay acted the stepmother to Hongkong and Shanghai and the North and established a dead stagnation almost all over China, the effects of which have been desastrous and far-reaching. There have been local contributory causes as well. Chinese Banks have curtailed their accommodations to Chinese merchants ; the latter are chokeful of dearly bought purchases ; the consumer refuses to come to the aid of the dealer, and financial embarrassment is the only natural sequel to be faced. Last week a heavy Chinese failure in Hongkong simply added to the difficulties of the situation and many Compradores and their Sureties will have to bear the brunt. The "dead" firm was dealing largely in cotton, yarn, piece-goods, and opium, and the failur of the firm will bring back into the market a heavy lot of purchases to be resold on account of the Compradore and their Sureties and that cannot but have a very prejudicial effect on our market. If Hongkong and or Shanghai and the North report any further crashes, no one would be surprised, though that is a consummation devoutly to be un-wished for. But we are just now moving in times which admit of all sorts of prognostications.

As if this were not sufficient a sister trade of the Indian yarn business is seriously threatened, threatened with extinction. If commerce was ever susceptible to the influences of political and pseudo-political vortexes in one country more than another, it was in China. Missionaries and political philanthropists (though there may be a number that might almost call them misanthropies) have been persistently dinning into the ears of the British Government of England and India that by the opium "traffic" they were poisoning China and taking away her gold. For these years past these agitators (well meaning to be sure) were found to be crying in the wildness, and after all they have succeeded, they have captured the British House of Commons and have made a convert of it and a resolution, in all the solemnity of the Commoners, has just been passed "restricting" the Indian opium trade in China, and Mr. Morley is prepared to go all the length of doing it "at any sacrifice to England or India." Opium Merchants are heard to exclaim : "We hear the death-knell tolled."

Reports from Shanghai and the Northern Markets show little or no improvement. Prices there ruled steady and a moderate business transpired.

The Market closes steady at quotations.

No. 20s.—At the beginning sales were effected at a decline of dols1, but latterly prices again revived.

No. 16s.—A moderate business transpired in selected threads at a decline of one Dollar on last mails prices.

No. 12s.—Selected threads found buyers at very low rates.

No. 10s.—Cheap prices induced a good business, and importers freely met dealers at prices asked by them.

No. 8s.—One thread was sold at last prices.

No. 6s.—Only one thread fetched last rates.

Sales during the past fortnight—25 bales of No. 6s. ; 25 bales of No. 8s. ; 2,375 bales of No. 10s. ; 425 bales of No. 12s. ; 300 bales of No. 16s. ; and 1,575 bales of No. 20s. ; in all about 4,725 bales.

Arrivals—Per Steamers *Kutsang* and *Lightning* (from Calcutta), and *Capri*, *Tosa Maru*, *Bombay Maru* and *Delta* (from Bombay) about 12,600 bales for this port and about 14,000 bales for Shanghai.

Shipments,—To Shanghai and the Northern Ports about 4,500 bales.

Unsold Stock.—Estimated at about 88,000 bales.

Uncleared Stock.—Estimated at about 47,000 bales.

Cotton—Sales or about 85 Packages at 23dol. per picul.

Local Yarn.—Sales of about 299 bales of No. 10s. at 90dol.

Japanese Yarn.—Nothing doing.

Exchange :—We quote, to-day, as under :—

India	T. T. at Rs.	156¼ per cent.
Do.	Demand at Rs.	156¾ per cent.
London	T. T. at Sh.	2.1 1/16d.=$
Do.	Demand at Sh.	2.1 1/8d.=$
Shanghai at Tls.		72=$100
Silver at Tls.		29 11/16d. per oz.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

The following is the report of this company to the Shareholders :—

The Directors submit to you the annexed Statement of the Liabilities and Assets of the Company, and the Profit and Loss Account for the Half-Year, ended March 31st, 1906.

The Gross Profits of the Company for the past Half-Year amount to *Yen* 3,831,762—610, out of which there has been paid :

Depreciation of the Company's fleet and property	*Yen*	803,141—560
Insurance Fund	*Yen*	337,750—090
Ships' Structural Repair Fund	*Yen*	466,391—360
	Yen	1,607,283—010

leaving a balance of *Yen* 3,275,985—330, including *Yen* 1,051,505—730 brought forward from the last Account.

The Directors now propose that *Yen* 111,223—980 be added to the Reserve Fund, raising it to *Yen* 2,320.803—976 ; and that *Yen* 71,358—110 be allowed as Directors' and Auditors' fees ; also that *Yen* 60,000—000 be allowed for the Managing Directors, *Yen* 400,000—000 for the employees, as bonus on account of the Transport business. From the remainder the Directors recommend a Dividend at the rate of Ten per cent., together with Five per cent. as Special Dividend, thus making Fifteen per cent., per annum, which will absorb *Yen* 1,650,000—000.

The Balance, *Yen* 983,403—240, will be carried forward to the next Account.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

Friendly Greetings.

THE *Bombay Gazette* has changed hands, and the issue of the paper on Monday in celebration of the event was most gratifying and satisfactory. There is an improvement all round. The size is enlarged and the reading matter promises to be more varied and entertaining than before. The price has been marvellously reduced, —from 4 annas to 1 anna for a single copy, and from Rs. 48 to Rs. 20 only for annual subscription. It is evident that the syndicate of able and enterprising men who have purchased the paper have made a bold bid for its success, and if it at all comes near realizing the expectations that are raised, as we have no doubt that it will, it is bound to increase enormously in influence and circulation. The syndicate may be hailed as public benefactors, in that they have inaugurated an era of cheap English journalism for the benefit of the English-speaking people, both European and Native, in this country. The price of Anglo-Indian journals has been maintained too long at a prohibitive price. The cheapening of a first-class paper like the *Bombay Gazette* is not to be welcomed simply on pecuniary grounds. To our mind, the far wider and more cosmopolitan public to which it will appeal will re-act upon the paper itself, and will liberate it from the narrow grooves to which Anglo-Indian newspapers are confined as an almost inevitable result of their circulation within a limited and particular section of readers. The paper, which has the courage and foresight to shake off the fetters, must imbibe insensibly a more catholic spirit. Its outlook is widened, and it learns to make a larger and more comprehensive as well as a more just and liberal view of questions of public welfare than is possible under a stunted circulation, appealing to a particular class with particular interests. Confining ourselves to the history of the past fifteen or twenty years, we can recall with pleasure the fact which stands to the credit of the *Bombay Gazette* that in stirring times it has kept its head cool and has never stooped to arouse sectional bitterness or pander to sectional feeling. The journal has had a very long and very brilliant past, and under the new proprietors it is no bold prophecy to say that it has a brilliant future, and a far wider career of usefulness. It augurs well for its liberal spirit that it promises to throw its columns open for all shades of opinion. There will be no burking, we may expect, of opinion ; no stifling of honest criticism ; no convenient "editing" of adverse comments. The paper has our heartiest wishes for its success in the honorable path it has chalked out for itself.—*Akhbar-i-Soudagur.*

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

HYDERABAD, DECCAN.

DEATH.

PADMANJI.—July 3, at Hyderabad, Deccan, Baby Samuel Satyanand Baba Padmanji, the dearly beloved infant son of late Mrs. T. Sarah Padmanji, (who departed this life on the 29th March 1906), and Mr. D. Benjamin Padmanji, the "Bombay Gazette," Advt. Dept., aged 1 year, 4 months and 26 days. Safe in the arms of Jesus.

> "He dwells among the Angels now,
> Beside the crystal river,
> God's light is on my darling's brow
> For ever and for ever."

The Lord gave and the Lord took away, blessed be His holy name.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DE LABILLIERE—June 25, at Murree, the wife of Captain E. G. D. de Labilliere, 22nd Punjabis, of a son.

SWEENY—June 28, at Coonoor, the wife of Lieutenant R C L Sweeny, Supply and Transport Corps, of a son.

"STERLAKTONES."
NEW STOCK NOW READY.

The first supply was sold in a fortnight, showing the need of such protection in a country like India.

KEMP'S STERLAKTONES give protection from CHOLERA, TYHOID, DYSENTERY, &c., 8 gallons of water, can be made absolutely free from Bacteria, for about 2 annas in 2 minutes.

These tablets were used during the Thibet Mission. None of the cases of Typhoid, Cholera, or Dysentery occurred amongst the Men who drank water, sterilised by this simple and easy process. CAMP STRENGTH, for 25 sterilising operations, that is for 100 gallons Rs. 1-12 TOURIST STRENGTH for sterilising a Whisky Bottle full of water at a time, Re 1.

ONLY FROM.
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS BOMBAY,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 27m. Sun sets, 6h. 41m. High water, 10-2m., 9-42a. Low water, 3-3m., 3-47a.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p. m., B. T.
Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court.
Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m.
Harwood League Football, 5-45 p.m.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During June last the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,964. Among them the number of new admissions was 674 ; classified as stated below :—Bhattias 91, Banias 98, Brahmins 114, Lohanas 100, other castes 271. The average daily attendance was 98.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. Pangola via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 P. M. on the 7th instant. A Supplemental Mail will also be closed on the 8th instant at 6-30 p.m. Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China and Japan per s. s. Kagoshima Maru will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 A. M. on Saturday the 7th instant. Parcel mail for Japan closes at 7-30 A.M. the same day.

A FATAL SLIP.—Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, held an inquest yesterday morning at the Morgue, concerning the death of a Hindu, named Hansraj Dharsi, aged 50 years and a resident of Samuel Street. Evidence showed that on Monday the deceased's wife died. According to the Hindu custom the deceased had to sprinkle sea-water over the pyre of his wife at the Queen's Road Hindu burning ground. To fetch the sea-water he went with a chatti in his hand to the Kennedy Sea Face slope. As he was engaged in getting the water he accidentally fell into the sea and was carried away by the tide and drowned. His body was then brought ashore by a boatman. A verdict of accidental death through drowning was returned.

ROWDY EUROPEAN VAGRANTS.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Gough prosecuted Alfred Ling and Alfred H. Rolph, Europeans, the first accused for voluntarily causing grievous hurt to one Baboo Toola, with a dangerous weapon, and the second accused for aiding and abetting in the commision of the offence. It appeared that the two accused were vagrants, and they left the Government Work-House on Saturday on a day's leave to look for a job. Instead of doing this, they went into a liquor shop at Kamatipura and demanded liquor. The shop-keeper refused to give them any, the first accused appearing to be drunk and unruly. The first accused then picked up the broken arm of a wooden chair, which had a large screw attached to it. With this he attempted to assault the shop-keeper, when Bapoo Toola, aged about 50 years, also a customer in the shop, interfered. The accused turned upon Bapoo and gave him several blows on his head with the arm of the chair, causing him to bleed from several wounds. Bapoo was then removed to the J. J. Hospital. Both the accused then left the shop, and as they were chased by several people they took refuge in an adjoining Irani's shop. Here they were refused admittance, whereupon both the accused proceeded to break the aerated water bottles and were otherwise very unruly. Both the accused tried to assault Sub-Inspector Howard, who had come there to arrest them. Eventually they were secured by the police, with the aid of two gunners of the Royal Garrison Artillery, who were passing by the scene of the disturbance. Both the accused pleaded not guilty, but his Worship convicted them, sentencing the first accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the second to eight days' hard labour.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

The appeal for aid towards the scheme for the improvement of St. Thomas' Cathedral, Bombay, has already met with a fairly substantial response, a sum of Rs. 11,000 having been subscribed ; but, says the *Paris Magazine*, the Churchmen of the Presidency must bestir themselves to far more active efforts if the project is to be fully realised. The sum required amounts in all to Rs 52,400. Of this total, Rs. 24,500 is to be set apart for the restoration and improvement of the organ, a work of imperative necessity. Rs. 14,500 is to be devoted to the installation of electric lights and fans, and Rs. 13,400 is to be set apart for new choir stalls, Bishop's Throne, and pulpit. Many people who were inclined to look dubiously at the earlier and more ambitious project for a new Cathedral, should be able to support this more limited scheme with unquestioning readiness. The Cathedral Church of Bombay has a history which is closely interwoven with the growth of British rule on the Island. Apart from its sacred character, it is a historical monument in the maintenance and improvement of which Britons all over India may well take pride, for its foundations were laid before the end of the seventeenth century. Moreover, it is not only the Cathedral Church of Bombay, but it is real centre of the Presidency episcopate, and as such, should be regarded with reverent and generous attention by Churchmen throughout Western India. When it was built some pious servants of the Company offered a year's wages towards the cost of its erection, others half a year's "and the least a quarter's." In these days it is too much, we fear, to hope for such splendid aid from individuals, but it will be a reproach to the Churchmen of Western India if the modest sum of little more than a half lakh needed for the improvement of the venerable structure is not speedily collected.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

Major Bernard, 20th Punjabis, is appointed 2nd-in-Command of the 26th Punjabis.

2nd-Lieutenant Mockler, Unattached List, is posted to the Secunderabad Division for appointment to the Indian Army.

The death is reported of Major E. W. A. Firth, 69th Punjabis, on the 28th of June from heat apoplexy.

Lieutenant-Colonel W. Quenton, Indian Army, died at Coonoor on the 30th June.

Lieutenant N. E. Rally, 128th Pioneers, has been selected for appointment as Adjutant of the Mekran Levy Corps.

Lieutenant Oliver, 67th Punjabis, has been selected for appointment to the Political Department, and is posted to Baluchistan.

Lieutenant Drew, 23rd Pioneers, has been selected for the Supply and Transport Corps, and will do duty in North China.

The Government of India have decided that men transferred from the Native Army to the Supply and Transport Corps to serve in the ranks of Native Officer, Quarter Master and Kot Duffadar are entitled to count their combined Regimental and Departmental Service for pension or gratuity.

Lieut. W. H. Nicob, Army Veterinary Corps, is to be employed in the Army Remount Department.

It has been decided to include Brigade-Majors in the list of inspecting officers, enumerated in paragraph 33 of Army Regulations, India Volume X., who are entitled to draw their travelling allowances when moving on inspection-duty.

ROYAL ARTILLERY POSTINGS.

Lieutenant Mowbray from R. H. A. to 16th-Battery, R. F. A.

Lieutenant Waddell-Dudley from R. H. A. Depot at Woolwich to Battery, R. H. A.

The posting of Lieutenant Addison to 16th Battery, R. F. A., is cancelled.

WE regret to announce the death on Thursday last of Lieutenant E. W. A. Firth of the 69th Punjabis.

WESTERN COMMAND.

Consequent on the departure on leave of General Sir Archibald Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O., Lieutenant-General H. L. Smith-Dorrien, C. B., D. S. O., has assumed command of the Western Command, dated 23rd June.

Lieutenant-General Smith-Dorrien, C. B., D. S. O., will continue to exercise command of the 4th (Quetta) Division.

43rd Erinpura Regiment.—Lieutenant J. L. Murphy, Double Company Officer, 73rd Carnatic Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity. Dated 18th June.

74th Punjabis.—Captain A. G. Cowan, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded as Adjutant, and Captain G. E. B. Oldfield, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Captain H. H. Elliott, detailed for a course of Instruction in Farming at Allahabad.

105th Mahratta Light Infantry.—Major E. R. I. Chitty, 2nd Double Company Commander, to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, during the absence on leave of Major M. W. Baugh, or until further orders.

126th Baluchistan Infantry.—Major W. H. Wooldridge, 3rd Double Company Commander and pro tem. 2nd Double Company Commander, to be 2nd Double Company Commander.

Captain R. S. Paul, 4th Double Company Commander and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander, to be 3rd Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded.

Captain A. W. Chitty, Double Company Officer, to be 4th Double Company Commander and pro tem. 3rd Double Company Commander.

Captain A. L. Barrett, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded.

Captain C. G. Woodhouse, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, but to remain seconded as Adjutant.

Captain C. A. James, Double Company Officer, to be pro tem. 4th Double Company Commander, vice Major J. Parker appointed 2nd-in-Command.

20th Deccan Horse.—Lieutenant W. H. Boalth, I. M. S., to the Officiating Medical Charge, vice Captain A. N. Fleming, I. M. S., transferred to the Civil Department, temporarily.

31st Duke of Connaught's Own Lancers.—Captain D. P. Goil, I. M. S., to the Officiating Medical Charge, vice Captain W. H. Dickinson, I. M. S., transferred to the Civil Department, temporarily.

104th Wellesley's Rifles.—Lieutenant W. E. J. Tuohy, I. M. S., to the Officiating Medical Charge, vice Captain J. B. Christian, I. M. S., granted leave.

124th Napier's Rifles.—Lieutenant M. S. Irani, I. M. S., to the Officiating Medical Charge, vice Captain W. H. Cazaly, I. M. S., transferred to the Civil Department, temporarily.

94th Russell's Infantry.—Lieutenant W. L. Meade, Double Company Officer, to be Quartermaster. Dated 30th May.

109th Infantry.—Lieutenant J. H. V. Barr, Double Company Officer, to be Adjutant. Dated 1st June.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Lieutenant W. P. M. Sargent, Double Company Officer, to be Quartermaster. Dated 1st April.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, Captain F. C. Rampini, Supply and Transport Officer, on return from leave is posted to Poona as Divisional Accounts Officer.

The following postings are ordered :—Captain C. Reed, from 26th Jacob's Mountain Battery, to No 62 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery ; Lieutenant G. V. Dreyer, from No. 67 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, to No. 1 Mountain Battery, Royal Garrison Artillery.

The following exchange is sanctioned :—Major G. W. Jenney, I. M. S., from 126th Baluchistan Infantry, to the 101st Grenadiers ; Captain A. Spittelet, I. M. S., from the 101st Grenadiers, to 126th Baluchistan Infantry.

On return from leave Captain A. H. D. Riach, R. E., is posted to the 6th (Poona) Division.

Lieutenant F. C. Molesworth, R. E., is transferred from the 6th (Poona) Division to the 4th (Quetta) Division.

Brevet-Colonel H. Godfray, 10th Infantry, on completion of his tenure of Command, is permitted to reside out of India, with effect from 23rd July. Pension service thirty-first year, commenced 10th September.

Information is required by the Principal Medical Officer, Western Command, of the whereabouts of the undermentioned individuals who were employed in the South Africa and Somaliland Campaigns to enable him to issue the Medals which have been received for them :—Assistant Surgeon C. H. Twells, late of the Indian Subordinate Medical Department ; Rama, private servant of late Senior Assistant Surgeon J. B. Farrell, I. S. M. D. ; Anton Rodrigues, Medical Officers' Mess cook in Somaliland.

The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India, for ninety-eight days, on private affairs (including ninety days' privilege leave) has been granted to Brigadier-General H. B. B. Watkis, Deputy Adjutant-General, of the Command Staff W. D.

The undermentioned Officers have been permitted to return to duty :—Lieutenant W. G. Neale, 114th Mahrattas, Captain A. F. Stewart, 116th Mahrattas., Lieutenant W. B. P. Tugwell, 121st Pioneers.

Major W. H. Brown, 78th Moplah Rifles, for one and half months, on private affairs, has been granted extension of leave.

The undermentioned Officer is granted combined leave out of India, on private affairs, for four months, including sixty days' privilege leave, Captain T. D. Jackson, D. S. O., 1st Battalion, the King's Own (Royal Lancaster Regiment), (Aide-de-Camp to General Sir A. Hunter, K. C. B., D. S. O., Commanding Western Command).

BHOWNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BHOWNAGAR, JULY 1.

The King's birthday was celebrated with eclat in Bhownagar, when a Durbar was held and before sunrise salutes of 31 guns were fired. The troops were paraded on the Parade ground, and all the State officials were present. The Limlambaugh was decorated with flags and bunting, palm trees and ever greens. Mr. N. S. Nathani has been appointed as the State Vakil at Songast.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 3.

THE depression in North Central India has moved westwards and its centre now lies between Kotah and Jhansi. The intensity was not changed ; a further movement in the same direction is probable. The Bombay monsoon has been drawn into the greater part of the Punjab and Rajputana, and has continued active in the central portions of the country. The signs of the formation of a depression tin the Bay have disappeared, and the monsoon in hat part continues to give light and well distributed rain in the North-East of India.

On the Burma Coast a nearly general rainfall has occurred. In the interior only one light fall is reported, the chief amounts being: Slipper Island one and a half inches, and Rangoon two. The temperature is approximately normal, and in the interior the clouds have diminished, and skies now being only lightly to moderately overcast.

In the North-East of India and Orrisa rainfall has diminished but is still nearly general ; the only heavy fall has been two inches at Chaibassa. The clouds have diminished slightly, the skies on the average are moderately overcast, while the temperature is approximately normal. In the United Provinces, Central India, the North Central Provinces and Rajputana the precipitation is nearly general and in the Punjab it is local with a few falls in the Frontier Provinces and Kashmir.

Benares reports a fall of two inches, Jhansi, Pachmarhi and Hoshangabad one and a half, Saugor three and a half, Neemuch two, Kotah seven and Ajmere one and a half, Udaipur and Sirsa one and Sialkot three. In Rajputana and the Punjab the clouds have increased ; the skies being heavily overcast in the former area. Gujarat, Central India and the greater part of the Central Provinces are moderately overcast, the United Provinces lightly clouded. Air has become slightly drier in East Central India, and Central Provinces.

Temperature has fallen rapidly in the Punjab and Frontier Province, Rajputana and West Central India ; is in large defect in most stations of those areas as well as the Central Provinces, East Central India and the West United Provinces. On West Coast rainfall has been local but heavier elsewhere in the peninsula. Weather has been practically dry, the principal falls being : Ratnagiri four inches, Karwar and Calicut one. Clouds have decreased except on the Konkan coast. Skies are now very lightly overcast in the extreme south of India. Temperature is normal or in excess. Nearly general rain is probable on the Burma coast, United Provinces, Central India, Rajputana, and North Central Provinces. Local rain is probable in South-East India, Orissa, Punjab, Gujarat and West Coast.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The steamer Coromandel, Captain G.C. Holloway, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah via Aden, reports having experienced moderate monsoon very little rain and moderate S. W. swell.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Esplanade.		Fort,		Colaba.	
	In	Cts.	In.	Cts	In.	Cts.	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	13	25	13	56	14	02	13	50
Tuesday 3rd July 1903	0	59	0	50	0	53	0	04
Total	13	84	14	06	14	55	13	54
Total fall to 3rd June ·05	15	92	15	92	16	13	12	04
Total fall to 3rd June ·04	21	82	21	57	21	13	16	64

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL.

From 6 a.m. 2nd to 6 a.m. 3rd July.

Inches.	Cents.
0	60

OBSERVATION TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY JULY 3RD.

STATIONS.	Pressure 8 A.M.	WIND.		TEMPEATURE IN SHADE.			RAINFALL.		
		Directions.	Avarge hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Humidity 8 A.M.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st June to date.	Variation, 1st June to date.
Bushire	....	....	..	..	..	..	....	....	....
Jesk	29·415	WNW	15	93·8	86·2	84	....	0·07	—0·04
Muscat	29·416	N	..	..	..	..	....	0·24	—0·12
Aden	29·750	E	..	..	..	..	....	0·00	—0·01
Lahore	29·517	E	7	91·4	81·3	80	0·62	1·58	—0·90
Sirsa	29·500	Calm	4	102·3	78·6	87	....	2·05	—0·07
Delhi	29·469	NNE	6	84·2	71·6	91	0·46	6·80	+2·48
Agra	29·400	SE	4	80·0	73·9	95	0·13	5·92	+2·17
Cawnpore	29·461	ESE	6	82·9	76·7	91	0·61	8·26	+3·37
Allahabad	29·507	ENE	6	82·6	77·0	82	0·14	3·83	—3·67
Jhansi	29·404	SE	4	85·2	77·1	96	1·66	10·19	+2·99
Jacobabad	29·486	Calm	6	117·1	84·6	64	....	0·03	—0·16
Karachi	29·461	WSW	24	89·9	81·3	84	....	1·34	+0·51
Jeypore	29·469	N	13	95·7	81·1	60	0·19	1·98	—1·44
Ajmere	29·479	NW	21	92·4	79·5	71	1·35	5·03	+1·93
Deesa	29·526	SSW	25	90·3	77·4	83	....	1·86	—1·25
Ahmedabad	29·538	SW	10	93·2	81·1	77	....	10·39	+2·92
Bhuj	29·514	W	32	20·1	80·0	87	....	4·43	+2·01
Jamnagar	29·515	WSW	31	93·0	80·2	83	....	6·98	+2·88
Dwarka	29·524	SW	30	87·3	82·3	83	....	4·08	....
Rajkot	29·545	SW	22	95·9	79·5	83	....	1·83	—4·27
Bhavnagar Para.	29·568	SW	19	96·6	81·5	68	....	7·54	+2·01
Veraval	29·578	WSW	33	85·6	82·7	80	....	2·37	—3·35
Neemuch	29·494	WSW	21	89·5	77·2	67	1·80	5·21	—0·70
Indore	29·531	W	17	86·1	73·1	78	0·51	10·61	+3·45
Saugor	29·463	WNW	17	81·4	77·4	80	3·44	19·17	+9·10
Jubbulpore	29·516	SSE	8	82·9	74·3	87	0·40	16·35	+5·08
Hoshangabed	29·483	WSW	8	87·0	75·8	84	1·61	9·80	+1·80
Khandwa	29·522	WNW	13	85·2	74·6	84	0·03	9·51	+2·92
Baipur	29·579	SW	11	83·1	73·4	90	0·04	7·52	+2·80
Nagpur	29·577	S	15	85·2	75·5	79	0·08	18·82	+9·06
Amraoti	29·578	WSW	1	85·6	72·8	91	....	10·99	+3·87
Akola	29·577	W	12	86·0	73·3	67	....	7·04	+1·18
Surat	29·584	S	15	87·1	78·6	98	0·11	9·33	—1·87
Malegaon	29·581	WSW	16	85·9	73·3	76	0·02	4·62	—0·36
Bombay	29·664	WSW	15	87·1	81·5	81	0·05	13·38	—8·08
Poona	29·667	SW	24	84·6	71·3	82	....	10·07	+4·85
Ahmednagar	29·665	W	17	87·9	79·2	69	0·04	7·59	+2·25
Aurangabad	29·626	W	22	87·8	71·0	78	0·25	7·55	....
Sholapur	29·661	SW	23	94·2	75·0	69	....	4·12	—0·69
Ratnagiri	29·709	WSW	10	85·8	78·4	83	3·93	30·66	—3·19
Bijapur	29·683	WSW	15	87·9	71·2	73	....	4·71	+0·98
Belgaum	29·714	W	23	79·3	68·3	81	0·27	6·86	—2·62
Mormugao	29·747	N	11	87·5	80·4	78	0·13	27·70	+1·94
Karwar	29·748	WSW	7	85·7	77·5	88	0·96	28·45	—11·44
Mangalore	29·793	W	4	85·4	74·4	86	....	29·14	—11·32
Calicut	29·802	NW	5	86·7	76·2	90	1·01	19·25	—19·34
Cochin	29·819	E	M	86·3	73·2	86	....	18·56	—13·05
Bangalore	29·780	WSW	12	84·8	65·8	80	....	3,82	+0·41
Hyderabad (Deccan).	29·670	W	10	91·3	75·2	73	....	6·83	+1·95
Mansulipatam	29·647	W	7	89·0	77·1	87	....	9·66	+4·32
Bellary	29·699	WNW	13	97·0	75·7	60	....	5·18	+3·24
Cuddapah	29·698	W	G	96·2	80·9	60	....	6·59	+2·98
Madras	29·675	WNW	7	99·0	77·0	58	0·03	2·43	+0·20
Coimbatore	29·767	S	11	89·4	71·6	86	....	0·26	—1·48
Trichinopoly	29·725	S	8	101·1	80·3	53	....	2·42	+0·76
Nagapatam	29·702	WNW	11	101·4	81·5	53	....	2·20	+0·45
Colombo	29·782	W	11	87·0	77·0	79	....	3·67	—4·91

Bombay Local Rainfalls :—J. J. H. = 0·59 (13·84) ; G. T. H. = 0·50 (13·84) ; St. G. H. = 0·49 (14·43) ; C. P. = 0·05 (13·38).

In column Wind, "Rate per hours" L = Light, M = Moderat F = Ereth, S = Strong, H = Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Presure changes have been irregular, showing a brisk to rapid rise in Berar and at Nagpur, Raipur, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Allahabad, Cawnpore, Sirsa and Lahore, a brisk fall at Jaipur and a slight rise or fall elsewhere.

Winds are irregularly cyclonic in the Central and United Provinces, Central India and Rajputana, while they are south-westerly to north-westerly at most of the other reporting stations. The force has been strong to a gale in Gujarat, Lower Sind, Central India and at Amraoti, Aurangabad, Sholapur, Bijapur and Belgaum.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—maximum 5° to 7° in excess at Colombo, Negapatam, Madras and Cochin, and 5° to 13° in defect in Berar, Central India and at Hoshangabab, Jubbulpur, Saugor, Jaipur, Jhansi, Agra, Delhi, Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 112° at Jacobabad and the lowest 67° at Bangalore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is couldy to overcast over nearly the whole country.

Rain.—Twenty-seven stations report rain, the principal falls being 3·93" at Ratnagiri, 3·44" at Saugor 1·10" at Neemuch, 1·66" at Jhansi, 1·61" at Hoshangabad, 1·35" at Ajmere and nearly an inch at Calicut and Karwar.

Weather.—The depression mentioned in yesterday's report has commenced to fill up but a small residual depression still lies with centre between Ajmere and Jhansi. Weather is hence squally and unsettled over the greater part of the country lying to the north of latitude 18° Rain is to be expected in almost all districts except Gujarat and the Madras Presidency.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE many friends in this country and in England of the late Miss E. A. Manning, for twenty-eight years Honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association, will be gratified to learn that the Council of the Association have resolved to take steps to raise funds for a Memorial bearing her name, in recognition of the great work accomplished by her. Miss Manning's generous testamentary dispositions in favour of the Association form a permanent and most valuable source of aid and encouragement to those who are carrying on the work which she has laid down. The exact form of the Memorial will be determined hereafter. It is felt that it should take some form likely to promote the useful schemes to which her life was devoted. Any suggestions made on this head will be carefully considered. The Council of the Association will have much pleasure in receiving contributions to the Miss Manning Memorial Fund. They should be sent to the Miss Manning Memorial Fund at London and Westminster Bank, 1 St. James' Square, London, S. W.; or to any of Lochaelt Secretaries in India.

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

Motors and Motor Driving.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

THE fourth edition of this well-known volume of the "Badminton Library," just published by Messrs. Longmans Green and Co., requires but little introduction to all who are interested in automobilism. It is now brought up to date in every respect, and chapters on the following subjects appear for the first time, namely, "Continental Touring," "Lamps," and "The Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland and its Work." A series of illustrations of famous racing cars, reproduced as far as possible to scale, has also been added. Of many very interesting chapters, perhaps that which will appeal to the majority of readers is that on "Roads," in which a luminous exposition is given by Mr. Rees Jeffreys on the whole question of "the movement for better roads" ; and Mr. Claude Johnson's contribution on "Motor Cars for Men of Moderate Means" is most exhaustive and instructive. This is undoubtedly the best book now before the public : it embraces the whole question of automobilism from every point of view, and as it is free from all unnecessary technical detail, it will undoubtedly appeal to a very large class of readers. Among the contributors are Lord Montagu of Beaulieu, the Marquis de Chasseloup-Laubat, Baron de Zuylen the Nyevelt, Sir David Salomons, Mr. C. S. Rolls (who treats of "roadside troubles" under the heading of "The Caprices of the Petrol Motor"), and many other gentlemen whose names are household words in the motoring world.

The Automobile Handbook, that indispensable possession of every motorist, is just published. It has been largely increased in size and now consists of over seven hundred pages. It contains all that it is essential for motorists to know in connection with the organisation and legal side of the automobile movement, and is, further, a complete guide to touring both at home and abroad. It is sent post free to every member of the Motor Union of Great Britain and Ireland.

The rules for the third annual reliability trials for motor vessels, to be held at Southampton on August 1st and 2nd, are now published, together with forms of entry. Generally speaking, the object of the trials is, by awarding marks for various features, to impress upon manufacturers the importance of paying attention to certain details, and so to improve the construction, design, and efficiency of boats propelled by internal-combustion engines. Also, every entrant who declares the selling price of his boat shall sign a guarantee to accept orders at the same price for exact duplicates of the competing vessel. An important point is that each boat must obtain a certificate of rating from the Marine Motor Association, and the trials will be conducted under the racing rules of the same society and the Board of Trade rules of the road at sea. There will be two daily runs of ten hours each ; also two courses, one sheltered and one open. There will be five classes, as follows : Class A, not exceeding 75 rating ; Class B, from 75 to 250 ; Class C, 250 to 1,000 ; Class D, 1,000 rating ; and, finally, the "Cruiser" class.

At the meeting of the Automobile Union at Birmingham, it was announced that the practice of throwing stones at motor-cars is very greatly on the increase throughout the country, and the committee gave instructions for a circular letter to be sent to the chief constables drawing their attention to the matter, and inviting their co-operation in abating this very dangerous practice. The various local education authorities were, it was resolved, to be communicated with, in order that the teachers might point out to the children the dangers of this stone-throwing habit. The union has resolved to prosecute in any case brought to its notice in which the evidence warrants a conviction, so any such offence should be at once reported to the secretary of the union direct. During the past week, the Continental Tyre Company have contributed twenty-five guineas to the Motor Union Defence Fund, and ten guineas have also been received from the Thames Ironworks Shipbuilding and Engineering Company ; the Michelin Tyre Company have given ten guineas ; and the Brighton and Sussex Motor and Carriage Works, Rawlings Bros., Kensington, and Brenchley Bros. and Holman, of Ashford, two guineas each. It is apparently only through the efforts of the Motor Union that automobilists in general may look for redress where their rights are threatened, as they now so often are.

Whether the Automobile Association be right or wrong in its system of "scouts," which are our main reliance for keeping out of police traps, it cannot be denied that it is being managed with great enterprise and ability by its secretary, Mr. Stenson Cooke, keeping, as it also does, a watchful eye over the depredations of paid drivers who, without their masters' knowledge, drive too furiously for the public health. This society has now issued a neat brass badge, to be affixed to the dash-board of the subscriber's car, in order that it may be duly recognised and the advantages of membership secured. This society will hold its annual meeting at the Trocadero Restaurant at 4 p.m. on Tuesday, June 19th, when Colonel Bosworth will have the pleasure of reporting the gratifying progress made since the inception of the cyclist patrol movement only nine months ago. Members are now being elected at the average rate of about fifty a week, while all patrols are being continually increased and extended. A new scheme is being evolved by which, in a very short time, the association will have confidential agents on every main road at distances of three or four miles. It is interesting to note that the driver of a cart who deliberately placed his vehicle and horse across the road at Uttoxeter in order to obstruct a motorist, who had to run into a hedge in consequence, has been fined five pounds for causing the accident, together with a pound for obstruction. This is really quite refreshing, for heretofore all offences committed by drivers of horse-drawn vehicles have been uniformly dealt with in the ratio of twenty to one. That is to say, when the driver of a horse was fined ten shillings for neglecting any-traffic regulation, the driver of a motor-car would be fined ten pounds. Many more accidents are caused "pro rata" by horse-drawn vehicles than by automobiles, and it is interesting to note that magistrates are at length becoming aware of this fact.

It is interesting to note that in the trial held by the Hertfordshire Automobile Club recently, in order to demonstrate how much petrol is consumed by a modern car in which the point of economy in fuel consumption is carefully considered, some very interesting results were obtained, and a tabulated official statement is appended, by which it is shown that a twenty-two horse-power "Sunbeam," driven by a lady, completed the distance on one gallon and a half :—

Car and Driver.		Weight.	Consumption. Total.
Car Class.		Tons.	Gals.
1.	22-h.p. Sunbeam (Mrs. Woodhouse)	1·5	1·525
2.	40-h.p. Napier (Mr. Cecil Edge)	2·17	2·268
3.	12-h.p. De Dion (Mr. W. H. Colliver)	1·35	2·0
4.	9-h.p. M.M.C. (Mr. H. R. Hickman)	0·95	1·436
5.	12-h.p. Argyll (Mr. T. Hooydonk)	1·25	2·023
6.	14-h.p. Marples-Huber (Mr. S. Marples)	1·225	2·150

A great personage in the automobile world, who is considered a remarkable judge of character, once observed that all persons suffer from a slight mental aberration on some point or another ; and with a hortatory finger pointed his remark to the writer "Your crank, you know, is solid tyres, and if they are mentioned in your presence you brisk up like the little dog in the picture when anyone said 'Rats.'" I do not deny the soft impeachment, but I have long since ceased to take much interest in them, as I am fully aware that their fitness in connection with modern high-speed engines is far from apparent. However, the other day to me "entered," as they say in theatrical parlance, an individual who has at length produced the ideal of my dreams. It has all the outward appearance of a pneumatic tyre, and is not the mere creature of an inventor's brain, but an actual tyre in being, fitted to a motor-car, and running, as far as I am any judge, with the same comfort as its pneumatic rival. Indeed, a very well-known figure in the motor world was taken for a run in a car thus shod, and simply would not believe the tyres were other than ordinary ones until the absence of valves and security bolts was pointed out to him. It is not stuffed with air, but with something else, which at present is a secret ; and it is shortly to be subjected to a run of six thousand miles. If it covers this distance satisfactorily, it will compare favourably in cost of upkeep with the best pneumatics, and punctures will have lost their terrors. I have seen many varieties of solid tyres, but I really think that for the first time we are within an appreciable measure of success.

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DEPT. "G."

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1906.

THE EDUCATION ACT : A COMPROMISE POSSIBLE.

WE are happy to see that in many directions a more moderate spirit is being adopted in the English Educational controversy. Mr. Birrell has conceded the very important point that denominational teaching in transferred schools shall take place within school hours. Had this amendment not been adopted, the concession of "facilities" would have been of very little practical value. The school hours are already long enough and there would have been a constant tendency to shirk religious teaching if given outside ordinary hours. Parents among the poorer classes cannot well spare their children earlier in the morning or later in the afternoon, and the children themselves might have rebelled against prolonging the daily ordeal of the school-room. We welcome also the fact that the Extremist opposition to Clause IV, (dealing with extended facilities) has been in vain, and the passing of this clause bids far to satisfy all moderate denominationalists in urban areas. Where, for instance, the Church of England or of Rome has built a school in some large town for the exclusive education of its own children, the definite religious education hitherto given will, in almost all cases, be allowed to continue. For it may be assumed, first, that four-fifths of the parents concerned will be of the same persuasion as the founders, and second, that an alternative school of an undenominational character can be found for the minority in the same locality. This being so, the local authority will grant "extended facilities" the right to give denominational teaching daily—and yet allow the school to be supported by the rates.

With regard to country areas the problem is much stiffer. Especially in the thinly populated districts, the absence of alternative schools near enough at hand prevents the grant of extended facilities to a village school. The whole object of the present Act is to abolish that religious teaching in village schools which is practically identical with the system now to be known as "extended facilities" in town schools. A compromise therefore suitable to the county schools of England and Wales—and they are more numerous than the town-schools—is distinctly of more difficult accomplishment. The right to give religious instruction in school hours is doubtless a great gain, but it will not satisfy those churchmen who happen to be in a vast majority in any rural district. In many counties of England Dissent is in the minority, and it is in such places that the unfairness of the present Act will be most felt. We know of many a village in the South or Midlands where the dissenting element is not ten per cent. And yet the 90 per cent. of Churchmen must, to suit this extremely small dissenting minority, abandon the principles which the generosity of their ancestors, and perhaps themselves, secured. The village school built by private effort, to guarantee definite religious teaching as no less important than secular teaching, shall now be entirely handed over to the State ; the daily religious instruction of the competent school-master shall be replaced by a purely negative and rather soulless undenominationalism, and the 90 per cent. of church-going parents shall receive as a compensation for this sacrifice the right to have their children instructed in their faith for half an hour on two mornings in the week, if some teacher willing to undertake the task can be found. It is then in villages of this type inhabited by a great Church majority that the injustice is most apparent. Here at least the phrase "Endownent of Dissent" is no misnomer. The ten dissenters are not rich and powerful enough to build their own school, but they are sufficiently powerful by the Act to overrule the wishes of the ninety Churchmen. They obtain a simple Bible teaching which pleases themselves, but does not satisfy the majority. In fact the majority have it forced on them, and receive the very questionable sop of limited denominational teaching at their own cost. They pay rates for what they do not want, and must provide extra funds for what they do want. In such parishes, then, we may expect to see Passive Resistance led by Churchmen, perhaps by the clergy themselves. Can no compromise be arrived at, which will do justice to such rural areas ? According to the fundamental principles of the present Act, it is difficult to see how a satisfactory arrangement can be made. But it has been suggested in many quarters that the principle of "contracting-out" should be introduced. That is, in strongly Church areas the old voluntary schools should be allowed to return to the system which prevailed before 1902. They would forego the advantages of rate aid, and support themselves, though with the possible help of a Government grant, (as before 1902), at the same time occuping an official position in the educational system, and subject to the local authority with regard to their secular instruction as they have been since 1902. Such a system, of course, would be slightly destructive of administrative unity, but it would undoubtedly appease great numbers of the discontented. It has no more to offer than the right of "extended facilities" but if once admitted, it would be applicable to rural areas wherever any denomination happens to be strong enough and rich enough to bear the burden. If the State will not provide equal facilities for all varieties of denominational teaching, then we cannot be surprised if earnest people claim the right to disssociate themselves from the State and forego the privilege of State assistance. The "contracting-out" plan has been strongly recommended by the very moderate *Spectator* and the *Westminster Gazette* is disposed to look favourably upon it as a solution of the difficulty.

If the Government do not see their way to legitimize this system, denominationalists might at least ask that the school-teacher should be free to give denominational instruction if he wishes and if he is requested to do so. The schoolmaster knows the children, and could teach them the rudiments of their faith more efficiently than any other person, perhaps even more successfully than the clergyman. It is, therefore, absurd that he should be forbidden by Law to do what he may be both competent and desirous to do, nay what perhaps the majority of villagers would like him to do. Such a statutory disability is odious in the extreme, Surely freedom, not restriction, is what we require. The teacher, of course, must be under no *obligation* to give denominational teaching, otherwise Unitarians would be found instructing Anglican children, and Jews, Wesleyans. But he should certainly be at liberty to undertake the small amount of denominational teaching allowed in connection with the particular denomination to which he belongs, that is, if he teaches in a "transferred" school, where alone denominational teaching will be permitted by the Act. A modification of the Act in this direction is then a *desideratum* of the first importance, and we are disposed to think, that if not now, then within the next few months, the Government will attempt to conciliate opposition by dropping this obnoxious disability and also by admitting, at least, by way of experiment, the plan of "contracting out." The Bill even in its present shape is far less one-sided than many Anglicans feared ; it does seem to be a statesmanlike attempt to deal with a very thorny problem, and the Government and their most enlightened supporters have not shown themselves unsusceptible of compromise. On the main principles of the Bill the country is agreed : to attack it *in toto* is, therefore, an act of the greatest folly. An irreconcilable attitude might only lead to Secularism, a system the country does not want, and a system which has been disastrous wherever it has been applied. Conscientious objectors to the Bill should then aim at inducing the Government by legitimate methods of pressure to make certain amendments in the directions which we have sketched out above.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BHOWNAGAR.

THE story of the Bhownagar State for the year 1905-96 is simply the continuance of the many years of progress that have passed. With a population of 412, 664 it has a gross revenue, calculated on the last five years, of Rs. 36,58,915 and a gross expenditure, calculated on the same basis of Rs 34,78,174. A red letter day in the history of the year, as related by Prabhashanker D. Pattani, the Dewan, was the 23rd of August last year when the Maharaja re-married. The plentiful harvest of the previous year was noticeable in the advancement made in cultivation. Larger tracts were placed under cultivation, but the fact that the rain held off in August and September made it evident that a period of scarcity must follow. Prompt measures were taken to prevent distress as much as possible and relief schemes were prepared, for adoption at a moment's notice, but fortunately they were not required. The total area cropped by Darbari cultivators numbering about18,000 was a little over six hundred and eighty thousand acres. Cotton showed a decrease in area of nearly a lakh of acres, wheat of seventy thousand and oil-seed of sixty thousand, but bajri, jowari and sugarcane, with smaller crops, increased from the small area of seventy thousand acres to three lakhs and forty-two thousand acres. The decreases were due to the deficient rainfall and the alteration in the crops was only to be expected, but an increase of six per cent., in the total area cropped gives great hope for a return for the ryots to normal conditions. No small amount of attention has been paid to the encouragement of industries. An effort has been made to popularise the metal work of the Sihor workers and of the Mahuwa carvers. As for cotton there is a spinning and weaving mill which produced Rs. 9,40,318 worth of yarn and Rs. 5,06,734 worth of cloth giving employment to an average of 878 mill hands. The Railway matters are always an interesting part of this State on account of their history. The gross earnings for the year 1905 of the Bhownagar Integral Railway were Rs. 9,29,474 and the expenditure Rs.4,21,407 leaving a slightly smaller profit than in the previous year, but sufficient to pay 6·49 per cent., on the capital. A large development of traffic was looked for with the opening of the through connection between the Kathiawar Railways and the Rajputana-Malwa line, but the result proved less satisfactory than was expected. It will be remembered that an application has been sent to Government to permit the construction of a line between Rampur and Dholka, which, it is intended, should work with the Integral railway. and this, if sanctioned, should open up a valuable district. Amongst the many improvements which have made their appearance it is pleasing to note a remarkable awakening of interest in educational matters among the different communities of the State. The Jains in Bhownagar have completed a building to serve as a boarding-house for the students of the community, the Luvanas and other communities have, for some years, provided educational funds and have founded scholarships and prizes, while the Mahajans in Botad are working in a similar direction. On one other matter the State is to be specially congratulated. The volume containing the annual report compares to its advantage with many volumes issued from larger printing presses and it is not surprising to find that the department was worked at a good profit.

TO PROTECT THE SOLDIER.

GREATER care than usual is apparently being taken in the selection of recruits for the British Army, for we learn, from the report of the Army Medical Department that, in the year dealt with, one man in every three who offered himself for enlistment was rejected as medically unfit. The ratio per thousand of rejections rose 16·28 in the case of England and Wales, 17·44 of Scotland and 13·36 of Ireland ; whilst, on the other hand, recruits who were not born in the United Kingdom at all, but hailed from the colonies or foreign parts showed a lower proportion of rejections than in the previous year by no less than 27.15 per thousand. The chief cause of rejection was bad teeth, and after that came small chest measurement, defective vision, defects of lower limbs, heart disease, and flat feet. There were 1,050 men under height, and it is a curious fact that eight men were rejected because they were too tall. Tubercle was the cause of seventy-five rejections, and other lung diseases of 101. The natural result of this careful selection was the improvement of the general health of the Army and decrease in the number of applicants for admission to military hospitals. It is worthy of note that the Chief Medical Officer gives advice to the soldiers ordered for service in South African garrisons which is to avoid aerated waters. Samples, which have been analysed, show the presence of the "Bacillus coli communis." Enteric is common in South Africa and special measures are being directed to stamp out sources of infection. It has been found by experiment that the storage of bottled waters for a period of fourteen days renders their contents sterile, but the enormous storage room and supply of bottles required to effect this renders the adoption of the system impracticable in places where the consumption is great. Filtering and in some cases boiling water prior to aeration are resorted to and the precaution is strongly urged in the report.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN INDIA.

CAPTAIN BUCK, of the Punjab Commission, has written for the new number of the "Asiatic Quarterly" a sketch of the work of a civil magistrate in the mofussil in India. Some of his remarks may not be altogether palatable, for, apparently a strong believer in Lord Curzon's estimate of the standard of veracity, he observes : "In India the novice finds considerable difficulty in sifting the evidence, for the native has a wonderful capacity for manufacturing it, and hardly a case is brought to trial in which more or less is not false." Indian police courts are not unique in this respect. In every police court in the world it is possible to hear very hard swearing any day of the week, and the Magistrate need not be very much of a novice to appreciate the fact. When he has concluded his novitiate he can, almost by intuition, distinguish between false evidence and true. The Indian people have the reputation of being among the most litigious of their race, and it is generally believed to be true that a large proportion of their cases are brought out of enmity, frequently of a very petty nature or out of revenge and it is a common occurrence for a person with the assistance of his friends or relatives, to concoct a charge directly he learns that a complaint is about to be or has been made against him. Captain Buck recounts one or two incidents in illustration of his assertion. The pity is he does not tell us more of his experience instead of running off into a series of figures which have little interest for anyone, but Mr. Schooling and his disciples. But we are glad to note that he recognises as one of the chief advantages of the Indian system over that of England, the careful supervision of all work done by the magistracy, as a result of which miscarriages of justice are less common here than at Home.

THE Acting Lieutenant-Governor, who has returned to Calcutta, leaves on an extended tour on the 9th instant.

WHEN a book reaches its twenty-eighth volume it has given ample proof of its use and popularity. The "Asian Pocket Book" has recently been issued in volume twenty-eight, and as usual it contains a complete record of racing in India and Burma during the season 1905-06. To those who take even the slightest interest in racing it is indispensable. It is the Indian "Ruff" indeed, and beyond that there need be nothing more said.

THE failure of the crops in certain parts of Russia, whence grain is usually exported, should have a direct effect upon the Indian wheat trade. Russia is one of the countries whence England draws some of her food-supplies and any shortage in the shipments from Russian ports must be made good by imports from other quarters. It is fortunate, therefore, that the harvest in the Punjab was a record one, and that an immense quantity of wheat is available for export to Europe. The North-Western Railway is now striving to send seven or eight thousand tons daily to Karachi, and though rolling-stock is short, it should be possible to keep up to these figures for some months to come. The surplus wheat in the Punjab will be larger than was anticipated as the inland demand for other Provinces will rapidly decline now that the monsoon has established itself over the greater part of Upper India.

THE following announcement has been "cried" in the streets of Crowland (Lines) by the town crier : "This is to give notice that Mr.——will not hold himself responsible for any debts contracted by his wife in his name after this notice; and he also wishes the inhabitants to know that she is now up for sale by private contract."

Is it possible that Scotland, the land of golf. learned the game from France ? More than one word of the language peculiar to golf is of undoubtedly French origin. "Caddie," for instance, evidently comes from "cadet," and "dormy" from "dormir." It would be strangely ironical if it were found that in yet another of the games we are now teaching the French we are only returning an ancient and forgotten gift.

A CENTURY ago the spa waters of Sydenham enjoyed a wide and fashionable celebrity, and it is said that George III once spent the best part of a day in a cottage there, drinking the waters. A correspondent of the *Telegraph* says that the cottage still exists. "It is in the Wells-road, opposite the Sydenham Wells Park, and has been in the occupation of my ancestors for nearly 200 years. The grounds, which are now used as a small nursery, contained the 'well,' which I filled up about fifteen years ago. We still possess the table at which the King sat."

JOHN D. ROCKEFELLER won't be interviewed—no, not for pay. The Paris *Matin* furnished its representative with a cheque for 5,000 francs (£200), current value of fifteen minutes' conversation, on the basis of an income of £20,000 per day. The journalist did, it is true, reach the Chateau des Avenues, at Compiegne. But here he was met in the doorway by Mr. Strong, the Oil King's son-in-law. Mr. Strong appeared at first annoyed at the sight of the cheque, but he finally laughed. "Courteously but firmly" he declined the proffered paper on the score of precedent, and bowed the rash stranger out.

M. COQUELIN, in his address on "The Art of the Comedian" before the members of the Alliance Franco-Britannique, touched on the question whether an actor should feel the emotions he was expressing, or remain master of himself in his most passionate moments, and in this connection told a story of Talma. He was to play Hamlet, and while awaiting his turn to go on he chatted in the wings with a friend ; the "call boy" saw him smiling, and drew near. "Monsieur Talma, you will be wanted directly !" ; "All right, all right, I am waiting for my cue." His scene, the ghost scene, began in the wings, and spectator had to hear Talma before seeing him. He continued his conversation very gaily, the cue arrived, he shook hand with his companion, and, a smile still on his lips, his friend's hand still clasped in his own, exclaimed, "Fuis, spectre epouvantable !" The friend drew back affrighted, and a shudder ran through the house.

MR. WHITELAW REID, the American Ambassador, whose entertainment for the King ranks very high among the many brilliant functions Dorchester House has seen, is generally known to have risen to his present rank from a leader writer on the *New York Tribune*. But he began life in a much humbler grade. He was born in a little town in Ohio known as Xenia, the son of a Scottish farmer of Covenanter stock. He learned his Greek, it is said, in New York, sitting on a fence, his mentor being a kinsman, Dr. Hugh McMillan. With the ambition of his race he went from the farm to the university, became a school-teacher, and afterwards became a country editor. A correspondent in the Civil War for a Cincinnati paper, he migrated to the *New York Tribune* when it was under the guidance of Horace Greeley, whom he eventually succeeded, later becoming proprietor. That prosperous journal has placed him in the possession of a large fortune, and he married the daughter of Mr. Ogden Mills, the Californian millionaire. It is necessary for the American Ambassador in London to be a wealthy man, for the salary attached to the position is very inadequate. Mr. Reid's diplomatic experience has not been large, he having interested himself rather in the internal affairs of his country, but he was Minister to France for a period, and was one of the Commissioners who negotiated the treaty of peace with Spain.

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THE OPEN ROAD.

BY

THE WALKING PARSON.

[REV. A. N. COOPER.]

To have the key of the street is the polite way of saying you are turned out of house or lodging, and have no home but such as Dame Nature provides for all her children. Of course the usual concomitants of the key of the street are an empty pocket, the cold shoulder of friends, and a discredited character, from all of which a merciful Providence has hitherto preserved me. What the key of the street is like under such circumstances I cannot say, but I know no greater pleasure than when I leave my home for a long tramp, ignorant as to where I shall lay my head of a night, and the open road the only place I can call my own.

Enjoyment of a long tramp pre-supposes sufficient money wherewith to pay your reckoning, the necessary health and hardness to be exempt from sore feet, over-fatigue, and the liability to take a chill ; the capacity to eat anything, and adapt oneself to every kind of society ; and last but not least the ability to enjoy the sights and sounds of nature, and to take an interest in everything that goes on. Provided a man has these, I can think of no more delightful holiday than for a man to take the open road and tramp off to London, John o' Groats, or across Ireland, or (as I have done) to Rome, Venice, Monte Carlo and other places of surpassing interest.

The first necessity is the money, but though it cannot be dispensed with, I have no hesitation in saying that a man on the road can do with less of it than anywhere else. Lord Beaconsfield once said that the only truly rich man was he whose income was twice as much as the world thought it was. He meant that if you have a thousand a year the world will insist on your living up to it, and charging you accordingly. Whereas if you have only a hundred a year, while the world thinks you have but fifty, you have a greater margin to do as you like with than the man with a thousand. Now it is only natural we should try to appear better off than we are, and in this way people are encouraged to overcharge us, as they are led to believe we are well able to pay. But on the road is the reverse is the case. The majority of people cannot imagine a man walking except for reason of poverty. We read in Strabo that when the Roman soldiers walked for pleasure the natives of Spain thought they must be mad, and we have not advanced much beyond that even in these days.

Being thus driven into wayside inns, where prices are obliged to be low if they want any customers, I have found charges incredibly small. At an inn between Haferwoodwest and S. Davids, I have been charged fourpence for a tea, which included, besides the usual accessories, cake, preserves, and a jug of cream. At a German inn I have paid sixpence for a bed, sixpence for a meat supper, and sixpence for breakfast. Once in Denmark I entered a shop, and asked the grocer to sell me some refreshments. The grocer told me he was not licensed to sell refreshments, but seeing how tired and dusty I looked he relented, and motioned me to sit down. He gave me a bottle of barley beer and five biscuits and when I counted my change I found he had only charged me a half-penny. I mentioned this to a Danish gentleman as an instance of the cheapness of his country, but he laughed and said,

"No, no, the benevolent grocer thought you a poor brute who could not afford to pay any more."

It may sound incredible to those who do not know the life of the open road to hear that on two occasions, once in Bohemia, and once in Ireland, I have been taken home and kindly entertained gratis by two gentlemen neither of whom had ever seen me before. The Irish gentleman found me having some lunch at an inn in Cashel, and the Bohemian gentleman crossed the river Moldan with me in the same ferry, and on this chance acquaintance took me home. Of course no walker could count on receiving such hospitality, but he may count on bills surprising in their cheapness, so much so that when I am lecturing on my tramps abroad I generally ask the chairman of the meeting to read the "record" bills lest the audience should think I was guilty of exaggeration.

I next come to the hardness and ability to rough it, necessary to the enjoyment of a pedestrian. This is a point which does not need much dwelling on, for the open air is the true elixir of life, and delicate men found themselves able to sleep on the veldt of South Africa with nothing above them but the stars, and no covering but their own drenched garments, and grew stronger in the process. Though I have never had to sleep in the open in drenched garments, I have many a time been wet through on the road, and have carried my soaked garments into my inn at night. Here let me pay a tribute to the invariable kindness of my landladies, who have done their best for me, one even going the length of lending me some of her own clothes in default of others. It happened in Germany. No sooner did I appear at the inn door, than the hostess said I must let her have my clothes to dry or I should get my death of cold.

"I want my dinner," I answered, "and have no other clothes but these."

The landlady directed me to go and lie on the bed till dinner was ready, and give her the clothes to dry in the meantime. At seven o'clock she announced that dinner was ready, but that the clothes were nothing like dry.

"Could you kindly lend me something your husband's?" I asked.

"My husband," she said, "why he has been dead twelve years, "but I'll lend you something of my own if you like."

She went away, and came back with a couple of skirts, and my lady readers will not be surprised when I say it took me fifteen minutes to fasten those petticoats on to nothing.

So though often getting wet through has never had any serious effect upon me, it has certainly landed me in some curious predicaments.

Mr. Spurgeon says that the first question he asked of young men who wanted to be missionaries was, "Can you sleep five in a bed ?" I have never had to sleep five, but might once have made the fourth, as the following will show. I was walking across Ireland, and had left Kilkenny one morning for Cashel. I got nothing to eat that day but two pieces of dry bread, and about six o'clock, when I reached the village of Littleton, I felt utterly done up. I went to the bar of the inn and asked the girl if I could have a bed there that night. The girl called up to her mother. "Here's a man wants a bed."

The mother replied—"How many are sleeping in the big bed ?"

"Four."

"Tell him it's full."

Now if there had been only three in the big bed, probably I should have been offered the fourth place.

In my travels I have made acquaintance with beds of all kinds. At Fontainebleau, I slept on the gorgeous bed said to have been used by Napoleon and his Empress Marie Louisa, and at Nancy the hard bed of the billiard table was the only vacant accommodation. Sometimes I have found the bolster placed under my head, and sometimes on my feet to keep them warm, but as Solomon says, "The sleep of a labouring man is sweet," but I think not sweeter than that of a man who has done his thirty miles a day. I only once came across a bed I could not sleep on, not that there was anything the matter with the bed, but I had done 42 miles that day, and the intolerable itching in my feet kept me awake. I resolved not to be so foolish again.

I have put down among the conditions for enjoying a walk the ability to adapt oneself to every kind of society. However varying are the types of people you pass on the open road. There goes the millionaire in his motor car, and here comes the tramp in his rags. Between these two extremes will lay any chance acquaintance, and surely the choice is wide enough. These, for instance, are the people I fell in with in the course of a day's walk.

(a) Soon after starting one day I overtook a rural postman with his bag on his back, and a book in his hand. I always pass the time of day to every one I meet, and after this introduction, the postman (glancing at my white tie) asked if I was a clergyman. On learning that I was, he told me that he had taught himself Greek on his long country walks, and was going through the Greek Testament, but was just then puzzled over a word, and could I help him ? I fortunately remembered enough of my Greek irregular verbs to solve his difficulty, and conversation being thus opened he told me that he was a Methodist local preacher as well as postman, and Sundays and week-days walked about 20 miles. He travelled a Wold district, and as the tops of the hills were coated with snow he told me how deep the snow drifts sometimes were. The depths of the drifts were reckoned after this fashion by the Wold folks. If the milk-cart could get through it was bad, but if the Methody parson could not get through, it was a case !

(b) My road lay the same as the postman's for nearly five miles, then we parted and I reached a small town after another hour's walking. I stopped for some bread and cheese (I never have a heavy meal while walking), and stepped into a commercial room where my entry excited some merriments. A traveller who knew me, told me that barely had I left my hotel that morning, than two detectives entered it in pursuit of me. A Hull clerk had absconded, and a tall clean-shaven man, exactly answering his description, had been seen striding along at so rapid a rate, it was thought he must be escaping from justice. Fortunately the commercial traveller was able to assure them I was the vicar of a well-known watering-place, and so enabled the detectives to turn their searches in other directions, and saved me from making acquaintance with a pair of handcuffs.

(c) After my bread and cheese I trudged on. It was a long dreary road, but after a few miles I heard the wheels of a cart coming behind me, and soon heard my name called. I looked round, and saw it was a police superintendent. After what I had heard in the inn, it may be imagined how my heart leapt into my mouth, and perhaps I next expected the production of a warrant, but the officer only asked me if I would like a lift. I gladly accepted, and after a few preliminaries, I asked him how he knew my name.

"You buried my wife years ago, when I was stationed near you, and so I thought I would do you a turn," was his explanation.

Perhaps this did not sound very complimentary to his late wife, but doubtless it was only awkwardly put. He drove me on six miles, in the course of which we came upon an excited party of cyclists and a motor-car. Both sides called upon the superintendent to decide in their favour, for there had been a collision, and one cycle was badly bent. However, as no bones were broken, it was found to be a case for the civil courts, and we drove on.

(d) At about four o'clock in the afternoon I was having some tea at a cyclist's rest, and I asked the girl who waited on me if there was not a way across the fields to the town which I wished to reach. The girl said that not only was there such a way, but her sister was going that way in a quarter of an hour, and would walk with me. The vision of Mrs. Grundy seeing me walking in the fields with a strange young woman rose before me, but there was no way out of it, and when she was ready I had to be ready too. We walked across the fields together, and the girl told me that she was at home for a holiday, she being a waitress at an A. B. C. shop in London, and further that another waitress in the same shop was the daughter of the squire of the village we had just left. I found out afterwards that this was quite true, and that the young lady was only one of the many gentleman's daughters who preferred to wait upon and bandy compliments with young men in town rather than put up with the dullness of a country house. My companion told me she was nearly always taken up the river on a Sunday by one or other of the customers, and altogether made out she had a good time. As, however, I noticed that, although quite young, she had a set of false teeth, I doubted if her life was a very healthy one.

The road by the fields was thus pleasantly accomplished, and brought me to the town where I was going to rest for the night. As I had never been there before, the reader may wonder how it was I was able to go straight to the most comfortable hotel in the place. Well, I went to the market square, and saw a good, fat landlady standing at the door of one, and I knew that she would not be too proud to wait upon me.

From the foregoing it will be obvious that there is more variety on the road than most people think. Over and above these, there is a pleasure surpassing them all. For he who is on the open road, in addition to the joy of seeing the sunrise, and the sunset, the ever varying play of light and shade, the song of the birds, and the frolic of the young animals at play, is sure to have the supreme pleasure of feeling perfectly well.

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FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE *Bombay Gazette* OF JULY 4, 1856.]

A proclamation has been issued by the Magist[illegible] of Broach announcing the wish of the Guico[illegible] Sircar to award rupees five thousand to [illegible] individual who should either apprehend the robbe[illegible] or discover the missing property of the Soucars plundered at Meyagaum or give such information as might lead to the detection of the robbers and their booty.

The languid and partial sensation at present caused by the news of the conversion of the Parsee lads of Bombay presents a marked contrast to the tremendous electric shock which passed through the minds of the Parsees of Surat and Broach on the occasion of the proselytising of Dhunjibhoy and Hormusjee effected some fifteen years ago under the auspices of the same indefatigable labourer in the cause of Christianity—the Rev. Dr. Wilson ; Indeed it falls much short of the excitement occasioned by the Patel of Oomra's son Nusserwanjee having forsaken his own faith at Surat under the auspices of the Rev. Mr. Montgomery.

"We have been favoured with a letter from a correspondent at Hyderabad (Deccan) dated the 18th ultimo, which contains an account of a most sanguinary affair, resulting in great loss of life, which occurred on the day previous in the heart of the Nizam's Capital, and within his hearing. It appears that a Pathan Chief named Kullundar Khan, in the service of the Nizam, had applied to the Hoozoor for the arrears due to him amounting as he alleged, to a lakh and a half of rupees. This claim was disputed, and only thirty-five thousand rupees were offered him in liquidation of his demands against the Nizamut. Kullundar Khan declined to accept this sum and pointed out that he had only just before paid forty thousand rupees to the Nizam as a Nuzzur. This led to an altercation between the Khan and Minister in the presence of the Nizam himself, who, it is said, ordered one of of his Arab Jamadars to send the former away. The Khan, who was accompanied by fourteen armed men, resented an indignity offered to his person when preparing to quit the palace. The Arab Jamadar thereupon ordered the Arabs in attendance at the Darbar to fire upon him, an order which they promptly obeyed. The Khan fell mortally wounded, his men returned the fire of the Arabs—a hand to hand fight ensued and eighteen men on both sides bit the dust. The whole of the Khan's men were either killed or wounded ; but they only succumbed to four times their own numbers, and not then until they had fearfully avenged the fall of their chief. If it is thus the Nizam settles with his creditors we think the hour for annexation cannot now be far off."

THE death of Mr. Edmund Backhouse, formerly M. P. for Darlington, recalls an interesting story of his father, Jonathan Backhouse, the famous Quaker and banker. There was a quarrel between him and the Duke of Cleveland, who prepared a run on the bank. The banker heard of this plot, posted off to London to exchange securities for gold, and on his return waited quietly for developments. Presently the bank was besieged by a panic-stricken crowd, and, during the excitement, the duke's steward presented a cheque for a large sum. The Quaker's resources were equal to the raid, and in paying the steward he remarked : "Tell his grace I have still as much gold left as will buy Raby Castle" (the duke's residence).

IT is not only in Sind that experiments are being made to popularise the growth of long staple cotton by the Indian cultivator. It is officially stated that the acclimatisation of American varieties shows some promise of success about Cawnpore, and similar results are reported from the Punjab. There are the experiments with tree cottons in Behar by private enterprise assisted by a Government subsidy ; and in the Central Provinces the deterioration of acclimatised American plants is sought to be arrested by cross-breeding with fresh varieties imported from the United States. There is activity in experiment all round and at the same time efforts are being made to improve indigenous cottons by the distribution of selected seed and by hybridisation. The establishment of more cotton farms has been undertaken, and one of these will be in the irrigation colonies of the Punjab, where the growth of exotics will be specially tried. The success gained with Egyptian cotton in Sind has been so remarkable that there is every encouragement to proceed with experiments in the various Provinces.

THE TANTEH AFFAIR.

MANY QUESTIONS IN THE HOUSE

SIR E. GREY DECLINES TO BE BULLIED.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, JULY 2.

Sir E. Grey in reference to a large number of questions complaining of the way in which the Egyptian executions and floggings had been carried out, said he would make a statement when he received the full official report.

Replying to a suggestion that the report be telegraphed and the debate on the Foreign Office vote be postponed until it was received, Sir E. Grey said he recognised the importance of the matter, but there were other questions to discuss in the vote.

THE CEYLON PEARL FISHERIES.

Basis of the Lease Value.

Mr. Winston Churchill, replying to questions in the House of Commons, said that the past three years of successful pearl fishery in Ceylon had not afforded the basis for computing a fair rental. The rent payable is roughly an average of twenty years including twelve in which the fishery had failed altogether.

Is there never to be any finality over this question of the pearl fishery lease? asks the *Times of Ceylon*. After the declaration of Lord Elgin only a week or so ago, it might reasonably have been thought that the affair would be treated as *chose jugee*. How little the agitation in Ceylon has been a genuine one leaves others to say. But what is very well-known is that those enthusiasts at home, who are so warmly espousing the so-called cause of Ceylon, are quite unaware of the real reasons which caused an attempt to be made to galvanise a local opposition into life. Who is to explain to the misguided enthusiasts in the House of Commons the mysterious, subterranean workings producing what they in their innocence believe to be genuine heart-beats of an indignant people? Who is to explain to those untravelled ones in the House of Commons the part which disappointed personal ambition and the failure to have "jobs" perpetrated played in this artificial agitation against the fisheries lease?

We in Ceylon have our local agitators with parrot-like repetitions of Western political catch-phrases, and here, as in India, they speak, thank goodness, only for a very limited class, which certainly does not include the well-educated, thoughtful and cultured men of any community. The danger, of course, is of these insistent clamourers obtaining the ear of the "ignorant votes" in Parliament, and we have not disguised our opinion that the danger is a real one. There are, we know, many people in Ceylon who do not consider that the Colony made a good bargain over the fisheries lease. We have every respect for the opinion of these, although we have noticed that in nearly all cases their objection is to the principle of leasing and not to the actual terms of the bargain struck. But if those at home who allow themselves to be flogged into absurd indignation over "the interests" of Ceylon have given the matter any thought at all they must wonder sometimes what huge bribe has been paid to the European and commercial communities to hold their peace while the birthright of the island was being bartered away; and by whom! This question of the lease of the fisheries was given careful consideration to by the merchants in the Fort long enough before the lease came up in Council, and the unanimity was as complete as possible that the Colony would do a good stroke of business to hand over the fisheries at a fair and substantial rental for a fixed number of years, to private enterprise, which would develop them on business and scientific principles, and hand them back again to a Colony within a reasonable number of years. We do not wish to recapitulate the sound reasons which dictated this decision to the ordinary man of business, but the fact that this was the opinion of the commercial community in one of the most enterprising and important shipping ports in the Empire should not be lost on those at Westminster who are bumping their sublime heads against the clouds in indignation over a transaction, the true inwardness of which, from our point of view, they do not understand, in a distant part of the Empire of whose politics and real interests they have but the haziest comprehension.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HEAVY FIGHTING IN NATAL.

Serious Attack on Colonel Baker.

600 ZULUS KILLED.

DISASTER NARROWLY AVERTED.

LONDON, JULY 3.

A despatch from Durban states that the Natal rebels have furiously attacked Colonel Barker's vanguard, but the timely arrival of the main body averted a disaster. Six hundred rebels were killed in the action.

General Dartnell is going to the front.

DIFFICULTIES IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Sir West Ridgeway Effects a Compromise.

AN EARLY SETTLEMENT PROBABLE.

LONDON, JULY 2.

Reuter learns that the result of the West Ridgeway Commission is that both Parties in the Transvaal have agreed to a compromise, enabling an early and satisfactory settlement of the Constitution question.

THE EDUCATION BILL.

Tiny Government Majority.

DIVISION ON THE SECULAR QUESTION.

The Government majority last night fell to sixteen on the Liberal amendment to the Education Bill, practically negativing Clause VI which compels attendance on secular instructions only.

The minority included the following Ministers, Sir H. Fowler, Mr. Bryce, Mr. Buxton, Mr. Samuels and Mr. Whiteley. The Clause was adopted by 294 against 247.

The Government left its followers a free hand.

THE RUSSIAN DUMA

Insults the Ministers.

TO ABOLISH CAPITAL PUNISHMENT,

The Duma yesterday drafted and passed a Bill abolishing capital punishment after a stormy debate. The objections of the Ministers were met by cries of "Executioners, Brigands, Assassins!"

MR. STEWART WILSON, Director-General of Post Offices in India, will make an extensive tour in Rajputana and Bombay, leaving Simla about the middle of July.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

REPORT ON ECCLESIASTICAL DISCIPLINE.

Unity of Action among Bishops Urged.

A NEW RUBRIC RECOMMENDED.

LONDON, JULY 3.

The report of the Royal Commission on ecclesiastical discipline finds that illegal practices by a minority of the Church are increasing and that the law should be more strictly enforced.

It recommends a new Rubric regulating vestures of the ministers and a modification in the conduct of Divine Service with a view to securing greater elasticity.

The report is unanimous and urges more unity of action among the Bishops and recommends that questions of ritual and doctrine be decided by the Bishops corporately. Though some individual Bishops were lax in suppressing disorders, it holds that the Episcopate as a system is worthy of great powers of responsibility.

DEBATE ON TURKISH AFFAIRS.

England and the Baghdad Railway.

A debate took place in the Lords on Turkish affairs last night.

Earl Fitzmaurice stated that the construction of the Baghdad Railway was not necessarily a British interest, but raised many interesting questions which were receiving careful consideration.

Lord Lansdowne said that there was no reason, if proper guarantees were secured, why Great Britain should adopt an obstructive attitude, and should insist on fresh settlement.

Lord Ripon said the conditions were considerably more advantageous than the original ones.

Lord Ripon pointed out that if Great Britain's proposal was not accepted, she would have a free hand and be prepared to make other proposals.

EAST AFRICAN CRIMINAL CODE.

Protest against Existing Ruling.

NEW MODEL IN PREPARATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

A special telegram to the "Pioneer," dated London, 2nd July, states:—

The *Pall Mall Gazette* learns that a new legal code based upon that of India is being drawn up for the East Africa Protectorate, owing to the Colonies protesting against the Indian Code.

CALCUTTA'S CORPORATION SECRETARY.

Objection to the Acting Appointment.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR'S VIEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

The officiating Lieutenant-Governor in replying to the Bengal Chamber of Commerce concerning the appointment of Mr. P. N. Mukerjee, a Municipal Magistrate, as officiating Secretary to the Calcutta Corporation, says he is unable to share the apprehensions of the Chamber. The Chamber in their reply maintain their view, and while reluctantly consenting to the appointment, express the hope that such measures will be taken by Government as to prevent a recurrence of any similar appointment.

RE-GRADING MADRAS POLICE OFFICERS.

Sanctioned by the Government of India.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

The Government of India have approved the proposals of the Madras Government for re-grading superior appointments in the Madras Police. The proposals follow the lines of the Police Commission report with a few alterations which are now before the Inspector-General of Police who has been asked to report by the Madras Government.

COLLUSION IN DIVORCE.

Calcutta Suit Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

At the High Court yesterday Mr. Justice Harrington dismissed the divorce suit of William Henry Johnson vs. Adeline Rose Johnson on the ground that there was collusion between the petitioner and the respondent.

WATER FAMINE IN RAJPUTANA

Nearly Stops Public Works.

TIMELY ARRIVAL OF THE RAINS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

The scarcity of water in Eastern Rajputana was becoming so severe before the recent rain that work on the Ajmer-Nagda-Muttra Railway would have had to be stopped if the drought had continued. The prospects have now improved.

THE "FOURTH" AT CALCUTTA.

Americans Celebrating the National Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

A fourth of July celebration has been organised by the Americans in Calcutta to be held to-morrow at the Hall of the Scotch Kirk, Colonel Michael, Consul-General, presiding. Addresses will be delivered by the Chairman, by Mr. C. G. H. Allen, who is supporting the movement, and by the Rev. Titus Lowe. Music and songs will be interspersed and the "Star Spangled Banner" and "My Country 'tis of Thee" will be sung by the whole assembly at appropriate times during the evening.

CONVICTED FOR USING STOLEN CHEQUES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

Llewllyn Andree Bell, who is charged with dishonestly retaining stolen cheques and using them as genuine, was to-day found guilty at the High Court Sessions and sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE SIMLA ROAD LANDSLIPS.

Account of a Traveller.

TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.

200 MULE CARTS INDENTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

A correspondent, who returned from Simla, to the Plains last Saturday, sends the *Pioneer* the following account of the damage to the road and railway. The damage to the cart-road is not very, serious and has been caused chiefly by rocks earth, brushwood and other debris falling on it, so that it is not very a difficult matter for coolies to clear this away and the road is again open to traffic. In one place a mountain torrent has eaten into the embankment, but the road is so broad that tongas can pass in safety close to the hill-side without going over the dangerous part. The road has been so far repaired that it is never necessary to get out and walk even at the worst places, though one is liable to get bumped about a bit on the way.

At the 43rd mile-stone, the piece of the railway can be seen where the side of the hill fell over it. The driver of up-train on Wednesday only just stopped his engine in time. If he had gone a few yards further, the train would have been buried by the landslip. As it was, passengers had to wait about three hours till the relief train from Simla came. The same night other portions of the railway were destroyed by rain and further down the road rails can be seen hanging over places where the embankment has been washed away.

The lower half of the road has hardly been injured at all and tongas can proceed along it at the ordinary rate of speed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

So great has been the damage on the Kalka-Simla Railway that the Railway authorities have found it necessary to indent on the Supply and Transport Corps for no less than 200 mule carts to assist in the removal of debris etc. The carts are being rapidly pushed up the road from Ambala and will reach Solon in a day or two

Traffic between Birsola and Balaghat on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway will be suspended for a few days owing to damage done to the line by the heavy rains.

DIRECTORS SEVERELY CRITICISED.

Deposit Fund Investors Indignant.

UNEASINESS IN MADRAS ALLAYED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 2.

There has been considerable uneasiness in Madras recently regarding the affairs of the East Indian and Anglo Indian Deposit Fund, aggravated, doubtless, by remembrance of the failure of the Vepery Deposit and Loan Society here some years ago. An extraordinary meeting of shareholders and depositors of the former Society was held yesterday evening at the Fund's premises when over fifty depositors were present. Mr. C. Dunhill, a Director, who was on the chair, in opening the proceedings said practically two proposals were before the Meeting, namely, of accepting the proposal of the Directors to pay 25 per cent. on all fixed deposits as they fell due, or of winding up the Fund if this proposal were not accepted.

The former proposition after considerable dicussion was carried with one dissentient. It transpired that the late Secretary and Directors had brought the Fund to the present position. As one shareholder put it, the late Secretary and Directors were guided by purely selfish interests and had not the interests of the Fund at heart. With the new Directors and an honest and competent Secretary, they hoped for better times in store.

SNOWFALL REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 2.

The following is a summary of snowfall:—Information received for May shows that there were three light falls of snow in the Simla-hills extending down to about 11,000 feet; the accumulation at the end of the month was slightly deeper than at the corresponding period of last year. All the passes, except two, were open; in Almora there were frequent falls on the higher ranges; the total fall measured 17 1/2 feet on the Nuwe Pass, and the snow line descended lower than usual during May. At the close of the month snow was reported as 30 feet deep on the Nuwe Pass as compared with 17 feet on the same date last year.

REPORT OF THE EXCISE COMMITTEE.

Early Delivery.

MODIFICATION OF EXCISE ACTS PROBABLE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 3.

The Report of the Excise Committee, over which Sir James Thomson presided, will, it is anticipated, be submitted to the Government of India by the end of July.

The recommendations of the Committee are, of course at present unknown, but it is not unlikely that extensive alterations of the Excise Acts in all the Provinces may be necessitated after the report has been considered.

EXPERIMENTAL AGRICULTURE.

Wise and Cautious Procedure in Mysore.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 3.

The Dewan inspected the experimental farm at Hebbal in the outskirts of Bangalore to-day in company with Doctor Lehmann, the Agricultural Chemist. Work on the farm has been of a preliminary character hitherto, one of the objects of the sowings being to test the uniformity of the land before conducting elaborate crop experiments.

PRESS FACILITIES IN BANGALORE.

Notable Arrangement in a Native State.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, JULY 3.

On Thursday the Mysore Government will open a Press Room following the precedent set by the Government of India. Every care is being taken to consult the convenience of the local press and press correspondents, and the new departure marks an epoch in the administration of a Native State.

LORD KITCHENER'S REORGANISATION SCHEME.

The Command Systems.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

The question of subordination of the Secunderabad and Burma divisions to the Eastern Command is now under consideration. It is proposed to abolish the present direct relations between these divisions and Army Head-quarters.

Commenting on the above, the *Madras Mail* says, so far as uniformity of procedure is concerned, no doubt, a good deal can be said in favour of the proposal. At the same time a good deal can be said against it based on consideration of distance, accessibility and convenience. Generally it would seem to be a physical impossibility for the Lieutenant-General Commanding Naini Tal, who has already a huge area and a very large body of troops to supervise, to undertake the command of two more such distant divisions as Secunderabad and Burma. It would be reducing the Command system to something like a farce if such arrangement be sanctioned. As far as we understand the present policy of the two Command system is eventually to be abolished. Lord Kitchener's scheme of reorganisation provides for a divisional system only. This system is illustrated in the practical working by Secunderabad and Burma divisions at present. What practical necessity there is, therefore, for these two divisions to be tacked on to the Command system, in the meanwhile, pending the abolition of Lieutenant-Generals' Commands elsewhere, it is difficult to understand. It would seem preferable that the present status of the Secunderabad and Burma divisions should continue. Other divisions should be brought into uniformity with them as time and opportunity serve.

BURMA RAILWAY BREACHED.

WIDESPREAD FLOODS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 2.

Owing to heavy rains the Mu Valley Railway has been breached in several places, notably about Seywa and Miza stations. The floods cover the whole surface of the surrounding country, and the water is said to be still rising, making the line impassable for trains.

At present it is not known when and how trains will reach their destination, and the Traffic Superintendent of the District has warned all station-masters to notify the fact to would-be passengers.

The line about Rawlin station on the same section is also reported as breached. From Maymyo it is reported that the rains have brought down large boulders from the banks on to the railway track, and that a mixed train from Lashio to Mandalay had to stop near Magwe Station yesterday to remove obstructions. Further advices state that the line has been breached for about a quarter of a mile south of Wuntho station, washing away the approaches to a 40- feet girder bridge. The damage done cannot be estimated until the floods subside.

THE SHRAGER BROTHERS' INSOLVENCY CASE.

English Creditors' Interests Considered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

CALCUTTA, JULY. 3.

The cases of Adolph and John Shrager came on to-day before Mr. Justice Sale in the Insolvency Court. Mr. Graham, who is representing the English trustee, opposed the personal discharge of the insolvents as he had received information about certain transactions in jewellery and about a gold mine in Sumatra, and if his lordship made an order for personal discharge it would impede the English proceedings.

Mr. Justice Sale doubted if he could intervene so far as the insolvents' discharge in this country was concerned. Mr. Graham pointed out that if Indian Courts gave insolvents their discharge, English Courts would have no hold over them. The matter was eventually adjourned for a fortnight to give the representatives of English creditors or the Registrar in England time to consider the matter, and if they wished to be permitted to examine the insolvents, they must show grounds. This would not affect their personal discharge.

THE SWADESHI BOYS' APPEAL.

Records Called by the High Court.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3.

At the High Court Criminal Bench to-day an application was made in behalf of the two school boys who had been ordered by the Sub-Divisional Officer of Tangail to be fined and to give security to keep the peace. These boys prevented a native constable from purchasing European goods. The matter was reported and the boys were tried and ordered to furnish security for a year. Against this order they appealed. The Judges, the Hon. Mr. Mitter and the Hon. Mr. Holmwood have sent for the record of the case.

AN ACCIDENT IN MADRAS HARBOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

In the Madras harbour yesterday Captain C. Macdonald, master of s.s. Hymettus, met with a serious accident while trying to secure a horse on board which had broken loose when about to be landed. The Captain had a wooden bar in his hand and attempted to stop the horse with it. The bar knocked out of his hand, coming violently in contact with his right leg and broke it. Captain Mac donald was taken to the General Hospital.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 3

The result of the opium sale at the Government sale room to-day shows that 2,200 chests of Behar opium were sold at an average price of Rs. 1,365 per chest, the proceeds amounting to Rs. 30,03,000 For the same number Benares opium which sold at Rs. 1,235 a chest showed proceeds of Rs. 27,17,125.

SECRET SOCIETY EXPOSED IN SARAWAK.

EIGHT CHINESE SHOT.

A *Times of Ceylon* massage, dated Singapore, June 28th, states a Triad Society at Kuching, the capital of Sarawak, believed to be aimed against the Government, has been discovered. Eight Chinese were shot.

PUNJAB MAHOMEDANS' APPEAL TO GOVERNMENT.

The Lieut.-Governor's Reply.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 3.

Replying to an influential deputation of representatives of the Mahomedan Community of the Punjab which waited on him at Simla to present a memorial, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Charles Rivaz, said;—

"Gentlemen. It has given me much pleasure to receive this important deputation and to hear the address which has just been read. The account given in it of the educational institutions with which your Association is concerned is highly interesting and instructive. There can be no doubt that in this part of India, at all events, the Mahomedan community has fully realised the advantages to be derived from a spread of education and has determined not to fall behind in the race. The happy consequence is that the Mahommedans of the Punjab will hold their own in the ranks of Government service and in various fields of private enterprise, and I am confident that they will continue to do so. I heartily applaud your determination to provide yourselves with a Central College worthy of your great community and capable of entering into a generous rivalry with other chief educational institutions of this Province, and I have given a proof of the appreciation that then Government entertains of your project by sanctioning a grant-in-aid of your building fund. I am flattered by your wish to associate with your college by calling one of the boarding houses after my name, and I gladly give my consent.

"I notice that you conclude your address by a general appeal for further Government support. As to this I can assure you that if you will specify the nature of support you desire I will give any application you may present full sympathetic consideration. At the same time, while I make this promise, I need hardly remind you that your surest and safest basis of success rests not on Government assistance, but on your own organised co-operation and unceasing determination to achieve the objects you have in view. In conclusion, gentlemen, I heartily hope that your admirable project will attain the full measure of success it deserves and that it will receive the cordial support from all ranks and classes of Mahomedans in this Province."

KARACHI'S TRADE.

Record Carriage of Wheat.

DEFENCE OF THE N.-W. RAILWAY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 3.

With respect to the various statements reflecting upon the North-Western Railway and their carriage of wheat to Karachi, the *Pioneer* understands that the line has done better than its critics are inclined to admit. Some 2,06,000 tons of produce were delivered in the port during June, which is 10,000 tons in excess of last year's arrivals and is a record for any single month. The alleged indignation in Karachi is imaginary, for the Chamber of Commerce recognise the great efforts which the railway has made in the past fortnight.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 3,

During the past month 155,426 tons of wheat arrived in Karachi by rail from up-country, whereas the figures for the same month in previous years are as follows:—June 1905, 175,728 tons; June 1904, 186,873 tons. So far as wheat exporters are concerned the trade has been more poorly served this year than either in 1905 or 1904. Total traffic, however, has exceeded the figures of previous years.

RESTAURANTS IN CANTONMENTS.

A Prosecution in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 3.

An interesting case to restaurant proprietors and keepers has cropped up here in which Mrs. Wright, a boarding house-keeper, formerly residing outside the limits of the Cantonment, who had removed within its limits, has been charged by the Cantonment Inspector with keeping a restaurant without a license, under section 167, para 8, of the Cantonment Code. She removed her establishment known as Railway Restaurant to the main street. A license for the premises applied for had been refused, as the condition, imposed by the Cantonment authority on the advice of the Medical Officer was that for sanitary purposes the flooring of the premises should be paved with stone which was conducive to the health of the soldiers in garrison who frequent the restaurant.

The accused denied using the premises as a restaurant, but admitted articles of food and aerated waters were bought from outside and were used there. Owing to stringent sanitary precautions in places used by garrison soldiers no license was granted. The accused was discharged and a warning given her in the event of the repetition of the offence by importing into the premises any articles for sale, that the premises would be placed out of bounds.

A BRICK OF GOLD TURNS INTO BRASS.

A Zemindar Convicted.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON RETAINED IN APPEAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 3.

An important criminal appeal has been set down for hearing for Friday next before the Full Bench of the new Judicial Commissioners' Court here in which Mr. Eardley Norton, Barrister-at-Law, Madras, will appear for the accused, named Fazal Mahomed, Zemindar of Thar and Parkar District, who was convicted and sentenced by Mr. Page, Sessions Judge of Hyderabad (Sind), in April last, to four years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 15,000 or in default one year's further imprisonment, for cheating a Hindu Bania named Thanvermal, a resident of Shadipalli, of Rs. 22,000, by offering him a brick of gold weighing 18 3/4 seers which on being tested turned out to be of brass.

ARRIVAL OF A HINDU MISSIONARY.

Disciple of Swami Vivekananda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JULY 3.

After an absence of nearly eleven years in Europe and America, where he worked as a Hindu missionary, Swamy Abhedananda, one of foremost disciples of Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa co-worker of the late Swami Vivekananda, arrived at Tuticorin on Friday morning from Colombo by the Shah Line Steamer "Chusan." On landing the Swami received a great ovation from the Hindu Community who mustered in great force at the pier. The Swami party proceeded to Courtallum.

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL.

RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

BOMB OUTRAGE AT BIELOSTOCK.

London, June 16th.—A shocking bomb outrage is reported from Bielostock, in Poland.

During a Corpus Christi procession, a Jewish anarchist from a neighbouring balcony threw a bomb into the crowd. Many persons were killed including a clergyman. A number of Jews from the windows simultaneously fired on the processionists with revolvers. A band of soldiers speedily surrounded the houses occupied by the anarchists, and fired volleys at the windows. Meanwhile the processionists and others sacked the Jewish shops.

THREATENED FINANCIAL CATACLYSM.

Russian 4 per cent. bonds have fallen on the St. Petersburg Boulse to £72.

It is rumoured that some of the provincial land banks are on the eve of suspending payment of interest on Government bonds, and that, unless the authorities come to their rescue, a financial cataclysm will result.

ATTEMPTED TRAIN-WRECKING.

Two thousand peasants yesterday tried to stop the Sebastopol-St. Petersburg railway express, but failed. They broke the windows of many of the carriages.

ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN RIOTERS AND TROOPS.

London, June 16 Later.—During an encounter between rioters and police at Bielostock, subsequent to yesterday's bomb-throwing incident and raid on the jewish shops, many persons were killed and injured.

The ringleaders have been arrested.

THE BIELOSTOCK MASSACRE.

In the Russian Duma, yesterday, many violent speeches were indulged in.

Several members accused the Government or its agents of instigating the recent massacre of Jews at Bielostock, in Poland, its object being to arouse race hatred and to resist toleration.

Ultimately the Chamber resolved to send three members to the scene of the massacre to investigate the causes of the outbreak.

Already a Commission appointed by the Duma is inquiring into the Administration's illegal acts.

JEWS MERCILESSLY BEATEN.

Rioting at Bielostock was renewed yesterday.

Thousands of peasants have arrived in the town and the mob are robbing the deserted flats and burning the Jewish houses. The Jews are being mercilessly beaten, the women alone being spared. The wounded, numbering 250, are suffering terribly from lack of physicians and medicaments.

Rumours of an intended Jewish massacre had been current for a week.

Two bombs were thrown on Thursday—one at a Roman Catholic, and one at a Greek Church procession. It is reported that a Catholic priest was blown to pieces. A third bomb was thrown at a patrol, with the result that one policeman was killed and several soldiers were wounded.

According to latest advice, 6,000 Jews are now taking refuge in a neighbouring forest, where they are surrounded by soldiers.

COSSACKS AND SAILORS GROW TROUBLESOME.

Berlin, June 18.—A regiment of Don Cossacks have appealed to the Duma to protect their interests against the Minister for War.

Disturbances have broken out among the sailors at Kronstadt.

The German Government have urgently demanded that protection be given to German capital invested in Russia. The Russian Government have consented to do this.

In London and Vienna, the newly issued Russian loan is quoted at three per cent. below the issuing value.

SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS.

CONVENTION ACCEPTED BY CAPE COUNCIL.

London, June 16th.—The Legislative Council of Cape Colony, by 14 votes to 11, has accepted the South African Customs Convention, adding a rider, however, regretting that the Convention includes the principle of preferential trade.

AUSTRALIAN ENGLISH MAIL TENDERS.

Melbourne, June 12.—This afternoon Federal Ministers spent several hours in Cabinet discussing Bills which they will submit this session, and dealing with the tenders received for the English mail service. When Ministers dispersed, the Prime Minister (Mr. Deakin) said that he had nothing to make public at present about the tenders.

BOER FARMERS VISIT AUSTRALIA.

Melbourne, June 15.—Messrs. H. Steyn (a brother of ex-President Steyn), J. D. Wall, and E. Hay, three farmers from the Orange River Colony, have come to Australia under the auspices of the Agricultural Department of the colony, to inspect stations and purchase sheep for re-stocking farms. They propose to buy flock as well as stud animals. Mr. Steyn, in an interview, stated that it would probably be another two years before South Africa would produce its own meat supply. As to political matters, he said that no danger could possibly arise from granting responsible Government to the Boer States There was complete friendliness between the Boers and British settled in the Boer States.

NOTES FROM AURANGABAD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AURANGABAD, JULY 1.

THE inhabitants of the City of Aurangabad are displaying their loyalty to the British Crown by erecting a handsome clock tower near the large Musjid at Shahagunj. The concern has been subscribed for liberally by the wealthy traders and merchants of the place, and when completed, it will form one of the principal sights of the place and prove an ornament to the same as well. A few days ago, a Brahaman and has wife were travelling by rail, and were about to be detained in quarantine at Lassora, but not being inclined to be detained there they attempted to return to their own village. While on the way, they had to cross a bridge, but owing to heavy rain and high winds, the unfortunate pair toppled over the bridge and fell into the bed of the river. Attempts were immediately made to rescue these poor people, but the woman was brought up dead and her husband was found to be seriously injured and in a very exhausted condition. He was immediately conveyed to the Hospital at Vyzapur for treatment, but as he is old and feeble, little hopes are entertained of his ultimate recovery.

There is very great heart-burning amongst the Deccanies *i.e.* Dhers, Mangs and Mohomedans born in the Deccan. These classes have been prohibited from entering the Military service of Government, in which they allege that their forefathers had always earned their livelihood. Considering that these men have no prejudice against mixing with all castes and creeds, this measure is putting them to a great disadvantage with their comrades. As they, however allege that their fellow-men are freely engaged in service in other parts of India, they hope and pray that they be dealt with in a similar manner here also. One of their most cogent reasons for their enlistment is that many of their fellow-men are at present employed in Government schools, Hospitals and other scientific branches, where they are performing their allotted duties to the entire satisfaction of Government and they crave that they may be also granted a concession, to satisfy their military cravings.

Somehow or the other the local Spinning and Weaving Mills here do not appear to be very much liked by the operatives. They are always being fined for little or no fault and they are therefore inclined to strike. For some reason or the other, their salaries which were heretofore paid in Government coin are now being doled out to them in *Sicca* currency. This is evidently done to suit the convenience of the majority of the operatives who reside in the city, for orders have now been strictly issued for payments to be made to them in the current coin of the realm which is the only coin now in use and accepted by the city traders and merchants. On the other hand, owing to the cantonment being garrisoned by troops, who are paid their salaries in Government currency the traders and merchants of the place actually refuse to accept any but the *Kuldar* Rupee.

N. B.—While on the subject, it may be incidentally mentioned that the exchange has also undergone a considerable variation. For, while in the past a Government Rupee fetched 22 Gundas it now fetches 26 Gundas while a H. S. Rupee procures 23 Gundas whereas in the olden times one could get only 19 Gundas in exchange for the same.

THE WORLD OF ART.

The "Pastels" at the Royal Institute.

ARTHUR NIKISCH AND MISCHA ELMAN.

COSTLINESS OF LONDON PLAY-GOING.

LONDON, JUNE 15.

THE height of the London season probably accounts for the number of one-man shows that opened during the past week; they come and go, and perhaps it is as well not to inquire too keenly as to whether ambitions are broken by the business. Yet one cannot help but wonder, on occasion, what becomes of all the men who are painting pictures to-day. However the Pastel Society [illegible] possession of the walls of the Royal Institute in Piccadilly. A particularly fine little "Sketch in Italy" not only carries the pathetic fact to us that the hands that created it will create no more, but also pronounces the heavy loss that the death of Mr. Brabazon has brought to this society. There are half a dozen of his pastels here, so original, so personal, wrought with such rare distinction, all making us realise how hard it will be to fill his place. Perhaps the finest pastel this year is the lady listening at the keyhole, by Mr. Conder, a work in which the colour scheme is set down with all that astounding taste in artistry that is so often to seek in his subjects. Mr. Conder is one of the few exquisite colourists that we can boast; but he shares with the dead youth, Aubrey Beardsley, the strange quality as of a man stating little unchaste things with all the splendour and pageantry and grandeur that should be employed to express large romantic poetry. As a rule, the national failure consists in painters of poor powers trying to state great dramatic ideas; Beardsley and Conder seem out of sheer perversity to have reversed the role. However that may be, Mr. Conder commands just that magic with pastel that is his without rival in the painting of the fan.

The French artist, Louis Legrand, sends at least one pastel, "Parisienne," which is of that personal character, both in handling and colour, that we associate with his name; and Mrs. Isobelle Dods-Withers shows her finely rendered and poetic "Castle of Cœur de Lion" in the same room. The versatile talents of Mr. Bernard Partridge are seen to advantage in the use of pastels, and several artists—Mr. Hughes-Stanton, Mr. [illegible]hman, Tenick Williams, and Mr. Duff—[illegible] to be at their best in this medium; whilst for others it is a dangerous weapon that betrays [illegible]knesses, Mr. Tuke's strength and skill of draughtsmanship in oils here completely crumple up, and Mr. Grosvenor Thomas, in his crude "Morning" we could scarcely recognise as the painter in oils who gave us the same roadside subject as a pure poem but a while ago at Dowdeswell's. Monsieur Besnard sends but one piece, "Etude," which, though charmingly handled, is scarcely a marked example of his style. Le Sidaner has a very fine Venetian sea-piece, "San Giorgia"—indeed, the pastel yields to him a marvellous beauty and movement. Mr. Sivens is another man who gets rich effect from the medium, as in his "Gorse" in a vase, and his "Still Life" of eggs and a wine battle. Mr. Clausen handles the pastel with purity of feeling for its technique; but it is a pity to see this very fine artist showing a tendency to overstatement of colour, as he too frequently does in this year's show, though he is never without dramatic force. His "Willow Trees" are wholly delightful.

The June edition of the "Musical Times" contains a part-song entitled "Evening Scene," written by Sir Edward Elgar, to words from Coventry Patmore's poem "The River." Those words are exceedingly beautiful, giving a sense of the real evening which to our mind is more virile, though perhaps not more certain in form, than the famous Elegy by Gray. Elgar has seized the exact motive of inspiration, and his quiet melodies, enshrined in quiet counterpoint, although he does not allow counterpoint to claim usury over its technicalities even by the beauty of his original inspiration, exactly express the meaning of such words as:

> The shephered-bell tolleth curfew time,
> The gnats, a busy rout, fleck the warm air,
> The dismal owl shouteth a sleepy shout.

Of course, the great admirers of Coventry Patmore may forget that, after all, Gray did write these lines:

> The curfew tolls the knell of parting day,
> The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the lea,
>
> . . . .
>
> Now fades the glimmering landscape on the sight,
> And all the air a solemn stillness holds.

The extraordinary parallel betwee the two poems is all the more curious because Patmore was a poet of intense originality when he dealt with other subjects than merely exterior landscape. When Gray writes about "the beetles' droning flight" it is, after all, very much the same as Patmore's writing such a phrase as "the bees boom past."

An Orchestral Concert at Queen's Hall, was given recently at which were combined the services of no less great artists than Arthur Nikisch and Mischa Elman. Every one will remember the impression which Arthur Nikisch made upon his musical audiences when first he came over to England, when there were some who declared (though we did not altogether agree with them) that he was the greatest of contemporary conductors. If we remember aright, it was in that first series of concerts in London given under the direction of Mr. Daniel Mayer, some ten years ago, that Nikisch appeared. It was in the Overture to Weber's "Oberon," moreover, and in the famous Suite from Grieg's "Peer Gynt" that he impressed his audiences so singularly with his musical instinct, talent, delicacy, vigour, and strength. These two works will be reproduced upon his programme, on the occasion to which we have referred. Mischa Elman purposes to give his own first performance of Brahms's Concerto in D; the Adagio in E. by Mozart, so universally known in the world of music; and the "Symphonie Espagnole," by Lalo. The combination of Mischa Elman and Nikisch will certainly be one of the highest interest, and should draw all musical London, so far as the Queen's Hall can entertain such crowds to listen to their playing.

Mr. John Coates, a singer of great enterprise, with a sense of real adventure, has now established for himself (so we hear from private sources) a definite reputation in Germany. It will be remembered that, in the part of Lohengrin and in other Wagnerian parts some few years ago, his German audiences were astonished by his versatility, no less than by the intelligence and fine vocalisation with, which he was enabled to invest the work in hand. During Holy Week he paid visit to the Fatherland and made an enormous success in that wonderful masterpiece, Bach's "Matthew Passion." It is fine to think that, when one considers a certain failure which occurred in England some years ago, when a German tenor was brought over to interpret the same part, an Englishman should now be able to make his headway in Germany with precisely the same apparent means at his disposal. Mr. Coates purposes to give recitals this season in London at the Bechstein Hall. His programme is a most interesting one, including works by such great musicians as Lotti, Purcell, Bach, Elgar, Weingartner, and Brahms. We are also informed that Mr. Coates, having had a great success at the Cincinnati Festival, is arranging a tour throughout America for next spring. We have no doubt that his fine voice, no less than his sturdy character (he is a Yorkshireman) will carry him through to the great success which he thoroughly deserves.

With play after play failing, and theatre after theatre closing, the outlook in the theatrical world at the present moment—when things should be at their rosiest—is gloomy indeed. Many are trying to explain it. For the most part they are but beating the air. The causes of the present depression in the Higher Stage—as distinct from that of "musical comedy"—lie deeper than many have guessed. Just as the recent General Election astounded the country by revealing a new electorate, so in the world of which the playhouses are the constituencies a new generation has suddenly arisen, with new needs and ideals of its own. It is the product partly of the public schools, where the Athlete is alpha and omega, and partly of the Board School curriculum, in which idealism and symbolism have, of course, no place, not being "practical." With poetry, and the sense of illusion to which it appeals, languishing, the Higher Stage must also languish. An uncultured majority of amusement-seekers will naturally prefer something lively and pretty to rook at to an entertainment offering the pure cultivation of the artistic spirit and claiming for its spectators an intelligent interest in character, and affairs, and the human heart. The majority of cultivated persons who are really fond of the Theatre are, apparently, at the present moment, giving it the cold shoulder. By and by the actor or actress will appear, who will win them back, as Rachel won intellectual Paris back to the playhouse in the forties of the last century, and Henry Irving intellectual London in the seventies. Until that kindling spirit comes we may possess our souls in patience and—save our money.

The costliness of London playgoing is another serious factor in the present situation. People's needs to-day are unprecedentedly numerous, and many things can be procured for half-a-guinea (plus cab-fares, and programme and clack-room fees) of more lasting value than three hours in a stall at an average theatrical "show." But the master-fact of the moment is that our managers have to cater for an electorate demanding Bustle, Balderdash, and Beauty. The quickest way of hastening a reaction (and to the managers themselves the most profitable) is probably to feed them to the eyes with what they desire. Let every theatre in London be given over to blatancy! Let us have a universal orgie of Bœotianism set to catchpenny tunes! It might last a year or two, but we are optimistic enough to believe that it would not last for ever. Sooner or later would come satiety, and then the charms of a beautiful and poetical Art in its highest forms would reassert themselves.

THIRD CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

A WOMAN SENTENCED TO DEATH.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the Bombay Criminal Sessions yesterday, when the trial of the following case was resumed before his lordship and the same Special Jury.

Mittibai, a woman aged 30, was charged with committing the murder of her mistress Kastoorbai, aged 60, on the evening of the 10th May last in a house in Girgaum Back Road. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. R. Jayaskar, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. K. E. Ghamat defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram, Foreman.

Mr Ralph E Clarke
Mr H B Guzdar
Mr H M Mehta
Mr Jamsetji M Bahadurji
Mr James Nissim
Mr A E Lord
Mr Akbarali R Khairaz
Mr Naserwanji J Sanjana

Mr. Ghamat, in the course of his address for the defence, admitted that the accused was in the house, and had walked across the ledge. There were stains of blood on the accused's hands and feet, and there was a bundle of her own clothes under her arm. Neither the ornaments belonging to the deceased nor her [illegible] with the accused; they were substituted by the Police afterwards. Accused could not say who committed the murder; but she was innocent of the offence. The "Panchnama" was not made immediately on the spot; but one hour later.

His lordship, in his charge to the jury, said that in this country, one heard a good deal about the Police doing this, and the Police doing that, in fixing offences on persons. It was equal to charging the Police with committing forgery, murder, and other grave offences. In such cases, it would be far the better course to put questions point blank to the Police officers concerned, when they were in the witness-box, as to whether they did this or that; for, then, by their answers, the allegations would be considerably weakened. The Police could have no motive whatever in charging a woman with such a grave offence.

The Jury retired to consider the verdict. On their return into Court, the Foreman delivered a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused; but recommended her to mercy, on the ground that she was a woman, and that no such case of murder by a woman had occurred in Bombay for several years past.

His lordship, in addressing the prisoner, said this was one of the most cruel and cold-blooded murders he had heard of in his life. She had killed the old woman in the hope of getting away with her ornaments. The recommendation of the Jury would be forwarded by the Court to the Government in the usual course; in the meanwhile, he felt it his duty to sentence her to death.

THE GILDER STREET MURDER.

Tayee "alias" Ganga, a woman aged 45, was charged with killing her mistress, Khanam on 7th May last in a house in Gilder Street, by cutting her throat with a knife. The Hon. Mr. Raikes, Advocate-General, with Mr. M. K. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; Mr. Lewis Sealy, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The following gentlemen were called to serve upon the

SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. J. B. K. Macbeth, Foreman.

Mr. Ramrao A. Venayek.
Mr. W. G. Walburton.
Mr. Dinsha M. Sutaria.
Mr. B. S. Cauter.
Mr. Dosabhoy N. Wadia.
Mr. Bhasker V. Joshi
Mr. Lalubhai P. Parekh.
Mr. R. Carruthers.

Mr. Raikes, in addressing the jury, said the deceased was much given to drink, and then she used to get somewhat wild and unmanageable. She was the worse for drink on the night in question, and was abusive towards the accused. The door of the deceased's room not having been opened as usual on the following day, the neighbours became suspicious, and informed the landlord, who called in the Police. Inspector Jebb found the door locked from inside; but he saw through a window the body of the deceased lying on the ground. The door was forced open. There was another door in the room leading to a sweeper's passage. Accused had bolted; but she was arrested by the Police afterwards. She had made a statement to the Magistrate in which she had stated that she was afraid of the violent temper of the deceased, who wanted to kill her with a knife, and that she did to the deceased what the deceased wanted to do to her. Under these circumstances, provocation would be pleaded for the defence; but the jury should see that the offence had followed close upon the provocation, and not otherwise; for that was the law.

Evidence was then led for the Crown.

It was stated that deceased was all right during the day; but at night she used to drink and was violent. She beat her servants, and quarrelled with people in the street. On the evening before she was found dead, she had been drunk and was violent.

The Advocate General submitted that the provocation given by the deceased to the accused was neither grave nor sudden; for the accused had waited until the time the deceased went to sleep before committing the offence.

Mr. Sealy said there was no direct evidence to connect the accused with the crime. As to the property found with the accused, she was in no way bound to account for it; it was for the prosecution to prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the property belonged to the deceased. Accused's conduct in not leaving Bombay after the alleged offence was inconsistent with the theory that she was the person who had committed the crime. There was nothing to prevent the accused from running out of Bombay.

His lordship, in his charge to the jury, said that after the accused's statement made before the Magistrate, the points which remained for the jury to decide were whether provocation offered to the accused was grave and sudden, and whether the offence followed close upon the provocation. He read to the jury the late Mr. Justice Starling's comments on the subject, which, he said, explained in a clear and concise form the circumstances in which a verdict on the lesser count might be returned. Deceased's temper was no doubt violent; she was intemperate. If she had threatened to kill the accused, that was in the accused's favour. There might have been a struggle between them. Then there was the finding of the property of the deceased with the accused, which suggested the motive to rob the deceased of property worth about Rs. 230.

The jury unanimously found the accused guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder; and by a majority of seven to two, not guilty of theft as a servant.

His lordship accepted the verdicts, but reserved sentence; and adjourned the Sessions till 11-30 this morning.

MAHALAXMI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—Those who have read in last week's papers the account of a Pathan having run amok near the Mahaluxmi Chowki, are perhaps hardly aware of the danger in which the residents of the neighbouring localities are. Soon after the occurrence I happened to pass by on a cycle and stopped to make enquiries. There are some huts on the rocks behind the Police Chowky where Mahomedan mendicants live, and we all know to our cost what the class is as a rule. Well, it is usual to find at any time during the twenty-four hours—never mind what the weather—from two to three dozen persons scattered about the spot, and more on festival days. During the first epidemic of plague when Dr. Pollen—the late Collector of Bombay—used to go round visiting the infected areas, he saw these huts and had them demolished as being against the rules of sanitation Now I wonder who gave them permission to go and live there again, because, if not all, some of them are the very individuals who were turned out of the place, so I am informed. I am surprised at the apathy of the residents of Malabar and Camballa Hills—ladies and children—whose families almost daily go to the Vellard for their morning and evening walks or drives.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

The Harwood League.

THE Telegraph met the Rovers last evening in another contest in connection with the Harwood League, when there was a concourse of spectators. The wind prevailing during the game permitted of better play than in the two previous matches. The Telegraph made some rattling rushes in the early stages of the game and sent in some fair shots, but every one of them was cleared in smart style by the back division. On one occasion the ball struck the cross bar and rebounded. The Rovers then made several invasions into the Signallers' territory, but failed to score. The back division of the Telegraph were very "nippy," while the forward line of the Rovers exhibited excellent combination. The first half ended with no scoring.

The second half opened in favour of the Telegraph who were not long in finding the net, but this was due to Phillips, the Rovers' Custodian, slipping and falling. Give and take play followed for some time when the Telegraph again rushed matters and sent down some more good shots, but Phillips seemed equal to the occasion. When the whistle was piped the score stood as follows:—

Telegraph.. 1 Goal.
Rovers .... Nil

The following table shows results to date:—

Clubs.	P	W.	L.	D.	Goals. For	Goals. Agst.	Pts.
Royal Scots	4	4	0	0	10	0	8
Y. M. C. A.	6	4	0	0	10	1	8
Bombay Gymkhana	6	3	3	0	8	9	6
Telegraph	6	1	2	1	3	3	6
Rovers	5	2	3	0	6	5	4
Royal Artillery	5	2	2	1	6	2	6
City	6	1	3	2	3	11	3
Parel Gymkhana	6	0	6	0	0	15	0

MOTOR TOUR ROUND THE WORLD.

Mr. C. J. Glidden of Boston writes from Yokohama, Japan, May 29th.

Countries.	Miles.
1. Afridi	41
2. Annam	crossed frontier
3. Australia *	2,109
4. Austria	627
5. Bajour	crossed frontier
6. Bavaria	295
7. Belgium	160
8. Bohemia	315
9. Burmah	509
10. Canada	1,251
11. Ceylon	1,334
12. China	308
13. Cochin China	652
14. Denmark	306
15. England	2,639
16. Fiji	200
17. France	4,565
18. Germany	1,546
19. Hawaii	30
20. Holland	435
21. Hongkong	170
22. Ireland	1,510
23. India	4,345
24. Italy	508
25. Japan	1,122
26. Java	1,250
27. New Zealand	1,145
28. Scotland	200
29. Spain	30
30. Straits Settlements	303
31. Swat	19
(* Includes Tasmania.)	
32. Sweden	1,540
33. Switzerland	1,097
34. United States	2,612
35. Wales	427
Total	33,600

Car—Napier, London.
Tyres—Dunlop.

To make the drive of 33,600 miles in 35 Countries, I have motored 271 days twice circling the Globe; crossing the Arctic Circle in Sweden, reaching the most southerly road in the world in New Zealand and driving upon railway tracks from Minneapolis to Vancouver.

Travelling by sea 44,760 miles in 149 days.

A total journey by Motor car and steamships of 78,360 miles in 420 days.

TOLLYGUNGE CLUB GYMKHANA RACES.

The second gymkhana, at the Tollygunge Club, last Saturday, was a distinct success. There was a decided improvement upon the returns as compared with the inaugural meeting. The executive have to be congratulated on the success of their effort. Mr. Turner, the Honorary Secretary, was indefatigable in his exertions, the arrangements having been carried out with commendable punctuality.

The beautiful grounds showed improvements here and there, notably the creation of a handsome red-tiled weighing room, which should prove useful enough. The going was all that could be desired and the weather conditions satisfactory, the rain having luckily held off. The fielders, who had the best of the exchanges over backers, were represented by Messrs. Chas. Harding, Pymm, Russell Pymm and Atkinson, a temporary shed, which was another improvement, protecting them from the elements. The attendance was very full—in fact a record one—the gate money having eclipsed previous returns. The excellent band of the 5th Northumberland Fusiliers was in great requisition, and enlivened the proceedings, at intervals, with choice selections. No less than six events were put forward for decision and the fields showed a distinct improvement, no fewer than eight runners turning out in more than one race. Though there were no close finishes, the racing was interesting enough, the quality represented being in advance of the previous meeting. Upsets were the order of the day, the favourites, without any exception, going down in every race.

A start was made with the steeplechase, for which a trio only accepted, the same number, including Sylvia, Fairy, and Little Ray being absentees. Jorrocks was made favourite at 5 to 4 on; while Lady Gold could be backed at 6 to 4 against, and Queen of Hearts at 6 to 1. Jorrocks was warmly supported, but could not live with Lady Gold when it came to racing. The grey apparently cannot stay, and after the wall was negotiated was entirely done with, having been even beaten by Queen of Hearts, who was lying in the rear, long way off.

The next item on the card was the Open Race for maiden horses, for which Fusilier and Dulgai were eliminated, having a quintette to contest the issue. The English gelding, Craigendarrie, who made his first appearance, was favoured most at 2 to 1 on, but was evidently short of work, and should give a better account of himself later on. The next in demand was Lolipop, who succumbed to the outsider Batanzas, who having the advantage of his light impost, made all the running, and won with consummate ease by two lengths, Lolipop depriving the English gelding of place money at the post by a head. The winner stood at 5 to 1 and Carnival at 10 to 1.

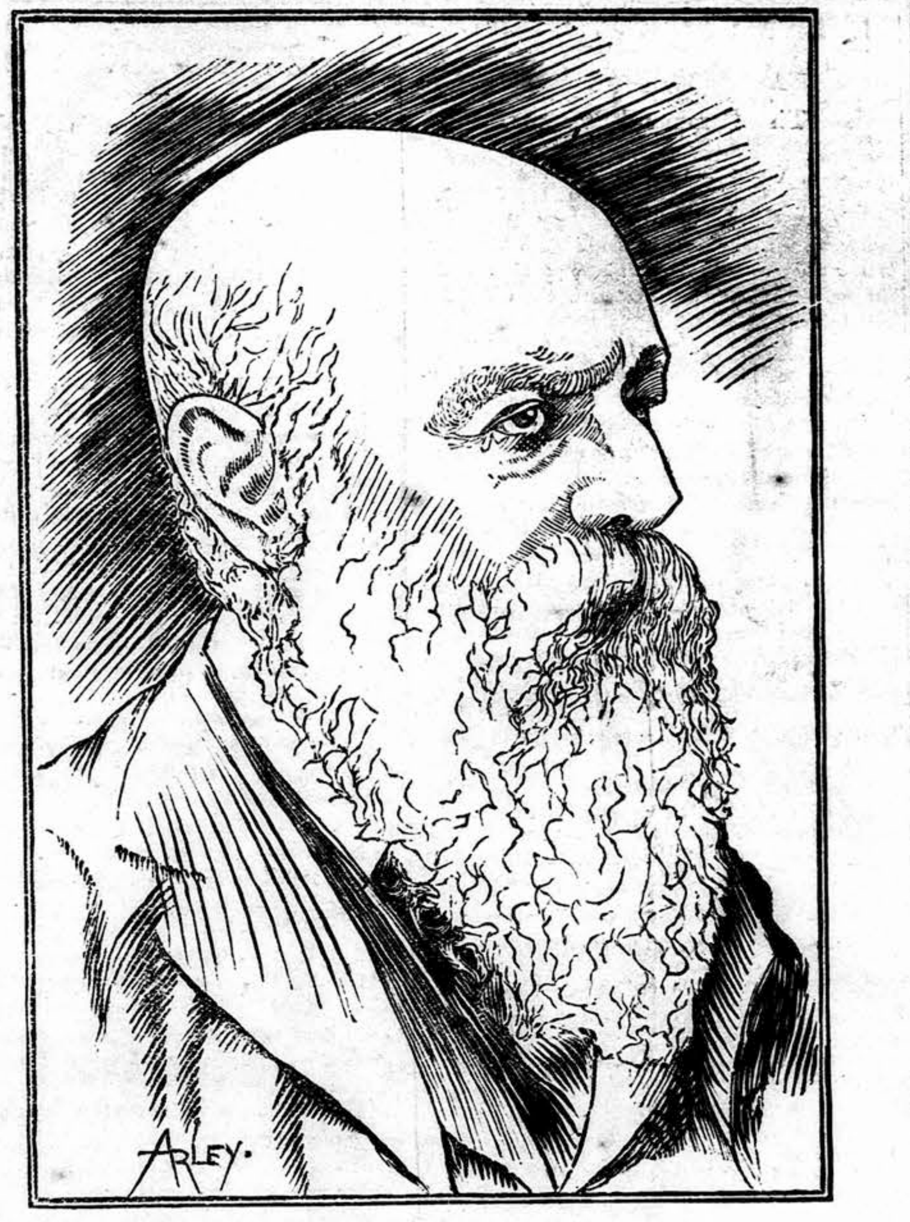
The Handicap Flat Race for horses followed, and for this the Benkalli and Cymmeren were scratched, bringing no fewer than eight under the starter's orders. Leading Lady opened favourite at even money, but The Camel was considered "good yards" and displaced the mare at the betting, starting at 6 to 4; Leading Lady at a to 2; 5 to 1 Brown Moor; 7 to 1 Betsy; longer odds the rest. The Camel flattered his backers as they swung into the straight, but when it came to racing succumbed both to Leading Lady and Great Hart, the latter having deprived the gelding of place investment at the post by half a lenght: Leading Lady who was excellently piloted by Mr. Dudley having shot out, like a bolt from the blue over home, and won easily by two lenghts.

The fourth item on the card was the Tum Tum Stakes, for which Punch was the solitary absentee; no less than eight again coming to the post. Vibration was made a hot favourite, at 2 to 1 on; Irish Boy at 3 to 1; Blossom at 6 to 1; 10 to 1 Tonbridge; longer odds the rest. The latter, who made all the running and won easily, upset calculations terribly, having been an "unknown quantity." This was the biggest surprise of the day, the fielders having practically a "skinner."

The fifth item was the Handicap Flat Race, which provided another upset, the favourite, Sylvia, going down before Ynsylas, who should be watched at the ensuing Calcutta monsoons, having an unbeaten record so far, at Tollygunge Club. Sylvia had the call of Ynsylas, starting at evens, the latter being 6 to 4 against. The favourite flattered his backers till the distance, at which point Ynsylas shot out, securing the verdict by a length.

The "finale," was the Jiu Jitsu Stakes, which was a flat race for "bona fide" hacks never started in a race of any description. This was run in heats, competitors riding in ordinary riding kit. The first four in each heat competed, the winner turning up in The Worm, there being no betting, of course, on the event, in which there were no casualties luckily; only one gentleman having been kicked off.

Mr. ROOSEVELT's official salary is £10,000 a year. Out of this he spends nearly £5,000 annually in railway travelling, as he refuses free passes from the companies. The President explained to a number of newspaper reporters whom he saw at Washington that on every journey he is practically compelled to take with him—and pay—two special detectives, three representatives of the Press associations, a secretary, and a stenographer. He is also expected to provide accommodation on his railway car for officials and local newspaper representatives. Americans are not stingy, and an additional £5,000 a year is likely to be voted.



THE LATE SIR WILFRID LAWSON.

COTTON FIRES IN BOMBAY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—In the remarkable series of cotton fires which are taking place in Bombay it should be noted that these are occurring only in the godowns in Lower Colaba, a few hundred yards south of Grant Buildings. Every one of the eighty cotton mills in Bombay has a large cotton godown in its own compound, besides smaller godowns of oily waste, the latter of which are considered highly liable to spontaneous combustion. But in not one of these mill-godowns has a fire taken place, except in an isolated mill, also at Colaba near Sassoon Dock. Besides, these fires have all taken place since the burst of the monsoon, and in godowns where up to the present month, the cotton stored has been considered perfectly safe against risks of fire. During a fire which took place a fortnight ago, and was fortunately put out by the owner's staff, before it had time to get to a head, the manager reported that he had found under a lighted cotton bale near the top of the pile two ordinary matches which had been lighted and blown out!

It is now being currently stated that the fires are all caused by the cotton coolies themselves, for the sake of the heavy wages they get when engaged to remove the burning bales! The cotton godowns are continually being occupied by these men, who are daily piling up the new bales which come down by railway, and removing the bales which are daily being sold to the mills and export merchants. The jute covering of these bales is highly inflammable; so also is the cotton which bursts out between the iron banding. Both these substances burn like tinder. They never go out when once lighted. Two boxes of matches sell for a pice or a farthing. The flash of a match placed between two closely packed bales lights the jute cover or the outer fringe of cotton, it may smoulder for one or more hours; but the mischief is done, and the bales are bound to burst into flame. What then should be done? I make a suggestion with all reserve. Assuming that the cotton coolies are the cause of the fires, it is possible that there may be one or half a dozen "Jack-the-Rippers" among them, men sufficiently off their balance to enjoy a good blaze, and the temporary benefit which accrues to their trades-union in removing the burning bales. Each cotton godown has only one entrance. When these men are admitted for their daily work, let each one be carefully searched for bidees, matches and ropes of tinder. Let a printed notice, in Guzerathi and Marathi, be posted up inside the door of each godown, that "any one found in possession of any of these articles will be prosecuted." The search should be made by the Insurance Company's own men, especially trained police sepoys in uniform who may be lent by the Commissioner of Police, not less than two to each godown. And when there is a fire, these sepoys only should be employed to remove the bales; not one of the cotton coolies should be engaged in any consideration. Probably some of the native firemen on the staff of the Fire Brigade might be employed to drill the sepoys, or, if the Insurance Companies have the superior staff, they might gradually train their own men to replace the police sepoys. The Insurance Companies recently offered a reward of ten thousand rupees. That, of course, was on the assumption that the fires were caused by arson, not incendiarism. That reward of Rs. 10,000 should now be withdrawn, and (say) a dozen rewards of two hundred rupees, one per each fire, might be substituted in its place, for the sake of getting at the cotton coolies who, on the above hypothesis, are the culprits.—Yours &c.,

G.

THE VACANT ARCHBISHOPRIC.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Bombay Gazette.*

SIR,—The question as to who should succeed the late Most Revd. Dr. Theodore Dalhoff, as Archbishop of Bombay, is a common topic in the Catholic circles, and I find that the feelings of the Catholic Community here also is, to the best of my knowledge, in favour of an Englishman being appointed to the vacant See.

The Catholics of the diocese almost to a man, are British subjects, whether they be natives of Great Britain and Ireland or of India; they are not in a small measure, influenced by their national prejudices and predilection. It is not, therefore, to be wondered at, if Englishmen should wish their own countrymen to be their Archbishop. The native Catholics know how liberal, generous and sympathetic have been their rulers and they think that if their spiritual ruler is an Englishman, he will not be unlike his countrymen. This feeling has grown upon identity of interest. There is nothing strange in the desire to have an Englishman. This is a feeling common to all. From a report of a Parliamentary Committee it appears that in Hungary none but *Natives* can be appointed to a certain Ecclesiastical office, and that subjects of Venice and Bavaria were excluded from Ecclesiastical benefices in the hereditary dominions of Austria. As regards foreign Ecclesiastics (ut supra page 22), it appears that in Spain from the reign of Henry II., none but persons born in the country, whose sovereign they are subjects to, can be admitted to benefices. In Catholic Cantons (page 27), the appointments to Ecclesiastical benefices, &c., cannot be conferred upon any foreigner. We need not go further for illustrations: To the sees of Damaon, Mylapur and Cochin, none but Portuguese have been appointed, and the privilege is exercised in British territories by a Foreign Sovereign! None but a Portuguese has held the see of Goa. I have cited these few cases merely to show how national feelings and sentiments have expressed themselves in laws and enactments in favor of one's own people. And no man who is a true patriot can exchange his or his people's right for a *mess of potage.*—Yours, etc.,

A LOYAL BRITISH SUBJECT.

Poona, 1st July.

CURIOUS SALE OF GUNNIES.

A Merchant against a Broker.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott heard a suit, in which Dunjibhoy Bomonjee Petit sued Haridas Bhimjee to recover the sum of Rs. 3,514-1-6, with interest at 9 per cent per annum and costs. The plaintiff is a merchant carrying on business in Bombay under the name and style of Dunjibhoy B. Petit and Co.; and the defendant is a broker. Mr. D. D. Davar and Mr. F. Sorabji Taleyarkhan, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusji, Dinshah and Co., appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Strangman, instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Co., appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that he is a merchant, and as such carries on business in Bombay, and among other things deals largely in gunnies. The defendant is a broker in gunnies. In February 1904, the defendant asked the plaintiff to sell for forward delivery eight to nine hundred bales of gunnies. The plaintiff was unwilling to do so, but the defendant pressed him, representing that all indications pointed to the rates being considerably lower in the Bombay market at the due dates of delivery. Eventually it was agreed that, in consideration of the plaintiff agreeing to pay the defendant brokerage at the rate of ½ per cent, instead of the usual 1 ¼ per cent, the defendant should indemnify the plaintiff against all losses arising from whatsoever cause on the sale to be made by the plaintiff. The terms of the agreement were reduced to writing and signed by the defendant on the 28th February 1904. In terms of that arrangement, the plaintiff sold through the defendant 875 bales of gunnies to various parties. The bales were sold in different lots, and were to be goods of future shipments. On the respective due dates, the purchasers called upon the plaintiff to deliver the goods sold by him. He was not, however, in a position to deliver the goods, as he had not in stock goods of those shipments, and he asked for defendant's instructions through his solicitors, but the defendant sent no reply. Being unable to fulfil his obligations to the purchasers and the market for gunnies having gone up, the plaintiff had to deliver to some of them goods purchased at a higher price from the market, and in other cases was constrained to buy back from the purchasers the same quantity of goods at market rates and to pay them the differences in price. Such payments were made by the plaintiff on defendant's account after due notice to him. The amounts so paid aggregated to the sum of Rs. 3,514-1-6. Plaintiff had demanded the money from the defendant, but the latter did not pay.

The defendant, in his defence, said that having previously acted as a broker for the plaintiff, he was asked by him in February, 1904, whether, in his opinion it would be desirable that plaintiff should buy or sell gunnies. After making due enquiries in the bazaar, the defendant informed the plaintiff, as the case was, that in his opinion, the market would go down, and the plaintiff accordingly gave orders to him on that day to sell on the plaintiff's account, 1,000 bales of gunnies at Rs. 25-6-0 for 100 bags. Defendant referred to several other transactions which he entered into on plaintiff's account and at his request, and said that, as the market went down, he was compelled to do what the plaintiff told him, namely to write out and to sign on the 12th March 1904 the document referred to in the plaint. After referring to other transactions, the defendant charged that, under the circumstances mentioned, the plaintiff was in a position to dominate the will of the defendant, and that the plaintiff used that position to obtain a grossly unfair advantage over the defendant, and that certain documents were obtained from him on account of undue influence brought to bear upon him by the plaintiff. He therefore submitted that the documents were not binding upon him. He denied that the sum of Rs. 3,514-1-6 or any other monies expended by the plaintiff were so expended on the defendant's behalf or on his account; and submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

The details of the matter were gone into during the day.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	2	20
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	0	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	0	0	5
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	7
G Mahim and Worli	2	2	15
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	9
Total	8	7	104
Total plague death to date	133,394		
Same date last year	7	8	79

SMALL-POX.

Attack.	Death.
1	1

CHOLERA.

Attacks.	Deaths.
9	4

HOW TO KEEP COOL

All who suffer from the heat should add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a delightful sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical—It is so lasting.

Condy's Fluid is sold by all Chemists. Beware of substitutes, all of which are inferior in composition and strength. Insist on having "Condy's Fluid."

BY THE WAY.

THE SUN AND THE CLOCK.

Notwithstanding the common belief that Greenwich mean time is decided by the sun crossing the Greenwich meridian, it would be a remarkably erratic clock that always indicated solar time, which, except on four days in the year, is either fast or slow—sometimes varying by a quarter of an hour—of actual civil time. Today is one of the four days when the sun agrees with the clock, and thus a convenient time to adjust sun-dials, as only the correction for longitude is necessary. The inclination of the earth's axis, combined with the fact that its motion in its orbit is not uniform, makes the real sun quite unsuitable for ordinary time purposes, and the sun whose centre is assumed to be on the Greenwich meridian each day at the instant of noon is a purely hypothetical body with a perfectly uniform motion. As an indicator of mean time, therefore, a sun-dial is useless unless the equation of time (varying each day) and its longitude are known and allowed for.

ST. GEORGE'S, HANOVER-SQUARE.

It would be difficult off-hand to say just how many weddings of famous people have been celebrated at St. George's Church, Hanover-square, which was yesterday the scene of the Graham-Hamilton marriage. The registers show, among the more interesting and important weddings, those of Sir William Hamilton to Emma Harte, afterwards known as "the friend of Nelson"; Benjamin Disraeli to Mary Anne Lewis in 1839; and George Eliot in 1880. Coming to later times, a prominent wedding at the church was that of Marconi, of "wireless wire" fame. St. George's, which dates from 1713, is noted for some fine windows of Mechlin glass, which are thought to date from about the year 1500.

OZONE IN LONDON.

IT has always been understood that ozone was not very plentiful in the Metropolis, but some tests by the *Lancet* have shown the air to be "distinctly ozonised." And for this it seems we have to thank the east wind: "The nearest sea points to London are those which are situated on the east and on the south, the distance being from forty miles, as in the case of the estuary of the Thames, to the east, and fifty miles, as in the case of Brighton, to the south. The south-westerly or the due south wind, however, rarely shows any appreciable quantity of ozone by the time, at any rate, that it reaches London, or at all events the quantity that it may contain at the sea border is so small as to be reduced to nil when it reaches a few miles inland. It is probable that the dry winds of the easterly direction pick up more ozone than do the moist winds coming from a southerly or south-westerly direction, and in fact are loaded to such an extent that ozone is still very perceptibly present when the wind reaches the Metropolis." Few people would have thought that we had to thank the east wind for anything that is beneficial. Neither is the *Lancet* fond of a cheery optimism as a rule.

"THE SEPTIC TOUCH."

But the *Lancet's* well-known alarmist writers are not allowed to remain long in abeyance. In the very next article we find this passage: "It is often difficult to avoid circumstances which involve a septic touch. What assurance is there of the cleanliness of the glass at refreshment bars; of the knife and fork at the cafe? What filth may linger in the chinks of the coins of the realm, what objectionable dirt may be left on the door handle?" What, indeed? And what avails the presence of ozone in London in face of these and other similar dangers?

JAPANESE ASPARAGUS.

For daring spirits in search of fresh gastronomic delights this is the time to try the tender shoots of bracken which were recommended to British gourmets last year by Viscount Hayashi. The genial Japanese Envoy suggested that this novel substitute for asparagus should be steeped some hours in "soda-water," meaning thereby not the beverage which members of the Anti-Puritan League may mix with alcohol, but water impregnated with sufficient soda to take away the bitter flavour of the young fronds.

A MULTIPLE VAN DYCK.

A contributor to the June *Connoisseur*, writing of the Marquis of Bristol's collection at Ickworth, says the pictures there are most interesting, especially the Van Dyck. It is well known that there are no fewer than six copies of this picture in existence, making with this one, seven in all. They all claim to be the original but it is open to doubt whether the Ickworth painting is the one which Van Dyck originally executed. The other copies are in the possession of the Duke of Westminster; Lord Dysart, at Ham House; Baron de Gargan, at Luxemburg; at Gotha; and one more somewhere in England. Mr. Cust, however, thinks the Luxemburg one to be the original, though other experts believe that the Ickworth is the genuine one.

THE FIRST HOSPITALS IN ENGLAND.

In connexion with Hospital Sunday the *Hospital* points out that the first hospitals in England were probably those instituted for lepers. One was founded at Nottingham as early as the year 625. These leper hospitals, like other hospitals of that time, were under the management of the religious orders, though apparently the hospitals of St. Bartholomew and St. Thomas came to be considered more or less separate institutions from the priories to which they were attached; at least, they were not suppressed with the religious foundations in the reign of Henry VIII., and received monetary support from his youthful successor Edward VI. At or just before this time St. Thomas's Hospital possessed "one physician and one hospitaler, two fit and meet women, sisters, to attend to the poor, one fit expert chirurgion, and an honest, sober, and religious man to supervise the revenues."

SIR THOMAS MORE AND HOSPITALS.

Sir Thomas More was evidently impressed with the value of hospitals to the community, and assigns them an important place in his Utopia. The early religious orders in the details of nursing the sick, no doubt, left much to be desired, but the administration of hospitals under their care must have been superior to that of later times. In the seventeenth century at the Hotel Dieu, in Paris, several patients are said to have been admitted to a single bed, and patients with infectious diseases to have been placed in the same bed with those suffering from non-contagious disease. The air in the wards is also described as having been so offensive that in the morning nurses entered holding before their mouths a sponge saturated with vinegar. About the same time some of the hospitals in England seem, however, to have been able to deal with a large number of patients. In 1644 St. Bartholomew's claimed to have cured 1,122, chiefly "maimed soldiers," and St. Thomas's treated and discharged 1,063 in the same year.

THE PROFESSIONS OF WRANGLERS.

The careers of the Senior Wranglers of the last twenty years have not been much before the public eye. Two have found their way to India—one as a missionary and the other as a Civil servant; two are school inspectors, two Chief Assistants at the Royal Observatory, and one Professor of Mathematics at Queen's College, Galway. Another Wrangler, though not a Senior, is Sir W. H. M. Christie, the Astronomer-Royal, who came out fourth in 1868, the same year that Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton carried off the Blue Riband. Mr. F. W. Dyson, the Astronomer-Royal of Scotland, was Second Wrangler, and also Smith's Prizemen, in 1889, and Dr. Glazebrook, head of the National Physical Laboratory, secured third place just thirty years ago.

"SEDDONVILLE."

Mr. Seddon is gone, but Seddonville remains. It is the little town that has sprung up around the State coal-mines started by Mr. Seddon. Its godfather has provided it with all postal, telegraph, telephone, and railway facilities, and no doubt it will prosper. The latest returns give it a population of five hundred, but it is only in its infancy and will have five thousand ere long. Apparently the Methodists have captured Seddonville—at least they are credited with the only church in the place. But Methodism is the popular religion with miners, both in Australia and New Zealand. Seddonville is 280 miles from the capital, Wellington.

THE BRITISH TRADER IN DENMARK.

His Majesty's Consul at Copenhagen, in his latest report to the Foreign Office on the trade of Denmark, writes as follows: "I remarked some few years ago on the few British commercial travellers who arrive in Denmark compared to the Germans. The number in 1905 was about 120, the Germans about 1,200. Representatives of foreign firms would be found to be far more effectual than any number of letters and catalogues. . . . There is another most important point to which I have previously drawn attention, and that is that it is absolutely futile to send catalogues in English weights and measures. Still this procedure goes on, and I can say with truth that during 1905 only one firm from the United Kingdom writing to this Consulate had their catalogues compiled in foreign weights and measures." "Shortsighted" is the term applied by the Consul to these trade methods, and it seems to describe them very accurately.

THE CHURCH DISORDERS ENQUIRY.

The long-since forthcoming Report of the Church Disorders Inquiry has given rise to so many misstatements on the subject that it may be well to give in one or two words the exact facts. The long-awaited document will no doubt appear before the Greek Kalends arrive. More significant than the Report itself will be Lord Aldwych's separate and independent statement. At this moment there are three different sets of forces at work among the Commissioners: of these, two make respectively and distinctively for concord and discord. A third is in the direction of compromise. The chances of a new ecclesiastical eirenicon are not, therefore, particularly bright. Time, it was once said by a well-known literary critic of the last century, changes all things except Mrs. Henry Wood. Another immutability is evidently the extinction of clerical antagonisms.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE OPEN-WORK BLOUSE CRITICISED.

THE American crusade against the open-work blouse has aroused mingled feeling in feminine circles in England, where womankind is divided upon the subject of a strip of cambric or muslin and the expanse of lace or embroidery which forms the summer blouse approved by Fashion.

AT THE SHOPS.

There are those that claim that the open-work blouse is delightfully cool on a hot summer day.

Certainly, so far as the shop windows go, the collarless blouse with the short sleeves and transparent yoke would seem to be all conquering an investigator, who examined the contents of the blouse windows in Regent-street and Bond-street failed to discover a single exhibition of blouses where the perforated blouse was not the predominant style. Sometimes the whole blouse was of open-work embroidery, with medallions of equally transparent lace—Broderie Anglaise is the fabric of the hour—and in many cases the "V" shaped neck, against which the puritanic conscience of America has revolted, is carried the full extent of the blouse. The adjoining windows devoted to displays of special open-work lingerie intended to be worn with the blouses, provided a further demonstration of the prevalence of the objectionable vogue.

THE ENGLISH REVOLT.

Fashionable women are, however, boycotting the exaggeratedly open-work effects for day wear, and a Dover-street Court modiste declared lately that the American protest could not apply to the really well-dressed Englishwoman.

"The transparent yoke is already to general," she exclaimed, "and as a matter of fact the careful dresser has preferred the semi-transparent effect of the vest or yoke lined with chiffon the exact shade of the lace.

"The short sleeve," added this authority, "is likely to meet with the same fate, and for the same reason. Charming when worn in conjunction with the length of well-fitting suede or kid, the elbow-sleeve is altogether out of place when it accompanies soiled gloves which fail to meet the sleeve."

NOVEL DEMONSTRATION.

A novel demonstrative discourse was held by Mme. Jacques, at 374a, Oxford-street, in the large hall of her new premises recently where a large and appreciative audience availed themselves of the invitation given.

"There is," remarked Mme. Jacques, "no article that has been so universally abused by man as the corset, and in most cases deservedly so. Tears, hysteric faints, and all minor ills are all classed by man under the one heading, 'tight-lacing.'

"Now it is a strange thing," continued the lecturer, "that since 1863 no woman has ever patented an improvement in a corset. If the fashions changed man designed new styles, not woman, who has to wear them."

LONDON BARGAINS.

The past cold spring and early summer has been anything but beneficial to the sale of the lovely embroidered fabrics which had been prepared in readiness for the season. Now, however, that the sun's power has made itself felt, the shop windows have blossomed forth with all their dainty finery, and many are the tempting bargains set forth to catch the fancy. Far more alluring than all are the embroidered linens which are fashioned not only into costumes, skirts, and blouses, but also are being requisitioned for hats, parasols, and belts.

EMBROIDERED LINENS.

Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver, of Regent-street, have long been known for the excellence of their Irish-made goods, and they are having a special show of their enormous stock of dress linens and muslins. None but the very best Irish materials have been used in the manufacture of these garments, and every effort has been made to ensure complete satisfaction in their fashioning. There are some delightful unmade skirt lengths of excellent cut and design at as low a price as 21s. 9d., and this sum included also ample material and embroidery for the bodice.

For those who can afford a higher price there is a bewildering array of more and more beautiful things ranging up to fifteen guineas. One skirt, with a handsomely-embroidered yoke and front panel outlined with veining, and with large embroidered spots round the sides and back, was surely a bargain at 3½ guineas; and another very effective skirt in pale-tinted linen was marked as low as 32s. 9d. All these skirts are made with many gores, and are thoroughly shrunk and well finished.

Mme. Jacques has patended and produced an improved solid-back corset, the "Clotho," by which, from its construction, a woman is unconsciously placed in the correct position, feels no fatigue, and all the internal organs remain in the position destined for them by nature, "added to which the correct line is given demanded by fashion."

A public singer who was present confessed she had been reduced fourteen inches round the hips in six weeks, and yet had absolute freedom in them, and sang with much greater ease.

Amongst other articles demonstrated were perfectly woven underwear, lingerie, and skirts, all cut over the lines of the "Clotho," thus avoiding all cumbersome clothing and overheating of the body.

WOMEN'S THOUGHTS.

As a nation we treat the whole subject of pleasure in a rather confused, illogical way.—Margaret Bateson.

Cheerfulness is a habit we can all cultivate.—*The Queen.*

CAMBRIC AND MUSLIN.

For the more fastidious there are most exquisitely delicate designs executed upon the finest of materials. One of handkerchief cambric was richly covered with an intricate design of roses, shamrock, and true lovers' knots, and was marked 12 guineas; and another in softest muslin at the same price was almost entirely covered with long lines of tucks and insertions alternating with transparent medallions surrounded with embroidery, the extra fulness at the hem springing fan-like from the long and shaped insertions.

Muslins are to be had at Messrs. Robinson and Cleaver in as great a variety as the linens, starting at the low price of 19s. 11d., and being equally desirable. Their blouse lengths, too, can be had at prices to suit all purses, ranging from 5s. 11d. to 6 guineas; and for those who fancy French embroidery there are some exquisite designs with much open-work for 4 guineas.

MR. SHAPURJI BHARUCHA AND THE BROKERS' ASSOCIATION.

A Vote of Confidence.

MR. SHAPURJI BHARUCHA is to be congratulated on the very satisfactory termination he has been able to bring about in respect of the tempest in a tea-pot raised by a few sharebrokers evidently at the instigation of some interested parties. The directors of the Share and Stock Brokers' Association have unanimously passed the following resolution:—"That the Board of Directors take this opportunity to place on record that the speech delivered by Mr. Shapurji B. Bharucha (the President of the Association) at a general meeting of that body was learned and very valuable, and they hereby express their full satisfaction at the same and their entire confidence in Mr. Shapurji Bharucha, and hope that he will continue to evince in the future the same interest and zeal which he has hitherto done at the sacrifice of his valuable time, in maintaining the honour, dignity and securing the general advancement of the members of the Association."

POSING AS A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Yesterday morning, at the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Inspector Salway charged Mahomedshah Ali Askar Kadri alias Mahomedsha Allabux, a Mahomedan, aged 37, with falsely personating a public servant and doing an act under colour of such offence, under Section 170 I. P. C. It appeared that the accused on the 27th ultimo went into a tobacco shop at Suparibaug Road, owned by Sadesoo Ballaset. He there asked the shop-keeper to show him his licence. On being questioned the accused said that he was a tobacco inspector. Examining the license the accused said it was "time-expired." He then called a policeman, and told him not to allow the complainant to sell tobacco till he returned with his peon. He said, however, that he would allow him to sell tobacco if he was paid Rs. 3, his carriage hire. The complainant refused to do so, and the accused drove away, to go to another tobacco shop at the Government House Road at Parel. Here also he repeated the same story and demanded Rs. 3 for his carriage hire. Suddoo Bhindo, the manager of the shop, grew suspicious about the accused, and calling a policeman, handed the accused over to him. The accused pleaded not guilty to the charge. His defence was that he intended to open tobacco shops, and to be acquainted with the rules governing the licences he demanded from the two complainants their licences for inspection and perusal. The accused called witnesses to prove his past good character. His Worship in disposing of the case, took into consideration the fact that the accused was an educated man belonging to a respectable family and that he had hitherto borne a good character, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment on each of the two counts, the sentences to run concurrently.

BABY SCREAMED DAY AND NIGHT

From Pain of Terrible Itching Eczema—Unless Hands Were Tied Would Scratch Till Face Was Raw—Mother Could Get No Rest.

FACE NOW CLEAR. CURED BY CUTICURA

"For over two years my little baby girl suffered with a raw, itching, and painful eczema on her head and face, the pain causing her to scream day and night, and my wife could get no rest. We tried several doctors, but without success. Unless we kept her hands tied she would scratch until her face was like raw beef. One cake of Cuticura Soap and two boxes of Cuticura Ointment completely cured her, healing her face without mark or blemish.—(signed) W. J. Morgan, Orchard Town, New Lambton, N. S. W., Australia."

AWFUL SUFFERING

Baby's Face Solid Sore—Would Scratch and Tear Away the Flesh—Cured by Cuticura.

"My baby's face was a mass of sores. The doctor called it eczema, but his treatment did no good, as the child was getting worse, the disease eating the flesh away from his nose, and spreading to his body. Neighbours said it was the worst case they had ever seen. His suffering was terrible, and he would scratch and tear away the flesh. We then used the Cuticura Remedies, one set curing him completely, and healing his face without scar or blemish.—Wm. Cridland, 35 Winchester St., Pentonville Rd., N. London, Eng."

SLEEP FOR BABIES

Rest for Mothers.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap, and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purest and sweetest of emollients.

Cuticura Soap, Ointment, and Pills are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Boston, U. S. A., Sole Props. Send for "How to Cure Baby Humours." Mailed Free.

IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

DEAR READER:

Are you among the many who read my advertisements published from day to day and give them only casual attention, saying mechanically to yourself: "What extravagant claims these doctors make; now, I myself feel just like the writer of such and such testimonial did, and here he says he has been completely cured after he had tried every medicine, by simply wearing an electric belt. Really, it is simply absurd to think one simple thing could cure so many different complaints. If I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT, I would give it a trial. But what's the use thinking of it? I have tried medicines that are equally as highly advertised, and all to no purpose. I fear my case is hopeless. If this doctors' wonderful belt was doing all he claims for it, and if this Electricity is such a great cure, why don't all doctors use it? IF I COULD ONLY BELIEVE IT!

If you reason like this, I have a word to say to you: If you could see the number of letters, that I receive daily from grateful patients, you would never say MY claims were extravagant. The writer, whose testimonial attracted your attention, WAS benefitted or cured as he said by wearing the Herculex. If you doubt it, write to his address and hear it from him personally. The ONE SIMPLE THING is not for a single moment to be compared with drugs in effect. It is a means of restoring ELECTRICITY to the human body when excesses or disease have depleted the system and exhausted the ELECTRICITY that Mother Nature endowed us all with. You cannot SPEND your money and KEEP it, can you? But you can get more money if you know how. And so also can you get more STRENGTH and HEALTH, and I KNOW HOW!

It matters not what may be the nature of your weakness, it results from a lack of full vitality. A limb may shrivel or shrink; Electricity carried to, and through it must increase the blood supply, and impart new life and vitality. No matter what part of the body the trouble may be, it can be reached and the results MUST be the same. Apply the current PROPERLY and you impart new life and energy. This is WHY the ONE SIMPLE THING does so much. Your case is not hopeless. I have cured thousands who thought so.

All doctors who are up in their profession do use Electricity in their office practice, but how to prescribe it to those who could not come daily to their office, has been the difficulty and the reason it has not been more in general use among the profession. Have you read what the old medical man of Madras, has said about my Herculex? He first thanks me for having cured himself of a trouble that drugs could not reach, then says: "All experienced doctors know the value of Electricity as a curative agent, but the great problem hitherto was how to pour the invigorating force into the body in an even and continuous form. Dr. Sanden seems to have SOLVED THIS PROBLEM by inventing his Herculex belt." Isn't this a test of the highest order? To further quote the regular practitioner, he says: "This is the opinion of an old medical man who has made a special study in India and Europe of Electricity as a therapeutic agent."

NOW, DO YOU BELIEVE IT?

I have three excellent books setting forth in logical English, my system of treatment at home by my Electric Herculex. I am anxious to send them to YOU, particularly. My greatest satisfaction is in CONVINCING the DOUBTFUL. The books are absolutely free, and will be sent on receipt of your name and address.

CALL OR ADDRESS:
DR. A. T. SANDEN.
75, Hornby Road, 1st floor,
BOMBAY.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS for Ladies.

A French Remedy for all Irregularities.

Thousands of Ladies always keep a box of Martin's Pills in the house, so that on the first sign of any Irregularity of the System a timely dose may be administered. Those who use them recommend them, hence the enormous sale. At all Chemists and Stores, or post free from MARTIN, Pharm. Chemist, [illegible], ENGLAND.

With the aid of
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
Scones, Cakes, plain pastry, &c., are made with such ease, turn out so deliciously light, look so tempting that new users are delighted with it. You will be delighted too if you try it—do so soon.

BOOKS AND BOOKMEN.

WE have always known that the late Mr. Gladstone was a devoted lover of books, but the intensity and practical nature of his affection will be revealed for the first time to many readers in the very interesting article which Mrs. Drew contributes to the current number of the "Nineteenth Century" on "Mr. Gladstone's Library at St. Deiniol's, Hawarden." The great Liberal statesman left this library behind him as the nucleus of an institution "for the effective promotion of divine learning"—a place in the country where earnest students might combine their researches with the advantages of fresh air and a freedom from that well-known "museum headache" which is the curse of all who have to spend much time delving in public libraries. In the article already mentioned Mrs. Drew gives a history of the patient care which Mr. Gladstone devoted to the arrangement and housing of the books which he selected as suitable for this library, the greater number of which he had himself purchased from those catalogues of the second-hand booksellers over which he was so often seen poring in his leisure moments. No less than twenty-seven thousand volumes passed actually through his hands in the course of this task. Every book was taken down from its first resting-place on the shelves of his own library—the "Temple of Peace"—and packed with his own hands for its transference to the temporary building on the crest of Hawarden Hill, which was afterwards replaced by a more permanent edifice, part of the national memorial to his fame.

Mr. Gladstone himself arranged them all on the shelves which they occupied there. "What man who realy loves his books," he asked, "delegates to any other human being, so long as there is breath in his body, the office of introducing them into their homes?" Anyone who has even three or four thousand books of his own will be able to realise the magnitude of the task. The devices which he adopted for the necessary economy of space are worth describing in Mrs. Drew's language :— "The bookcases project at right angles from the wall, each contains three faces, the shelves are fixed and so accurately are their hight and depth adjusted to the length and breadth of the books, that, back to back as they stand, the smallest waste of space is scarcely discernible to the minutest examination. . . . Fixed shelves he found most conducive to the vital purposes of compression. To begin with, thay contribute to the strength and firmness of the bookcase itself, as they hold the parts together. Then it is a great matter, in adition to other advantages, to avoid the endless trouble and the misfits of movable shelves, the weight, the tightness or the looseness, the weary arms, the aching fingers, the broken finger nails, not to mention the murderous temper and *a quoi bon?*—always to discover the books are too large for the space, or the space too large for the books. And, moreover, there is not so much variety in the sizes of books as might be imagined from a superficial acquaintance with them. Octavos now hold the field; more and more are they considered the classical size." When a man has thought out the problem of housing his books with so much minuteness he is indeed entitled to be accounted a book-lover. How few of us do it, even on the small scale of library-making which is generally within our reach? Mr. Gladstone was characteristically through in all that he undertook, and this account of his dealings with the books of St. Deiniol is an interesting contribution to our knowledge of his many-sided and facinating character.

Mr. Alfred W. Polard, well known as a trustworthy bibliographer, has made a curious discovery with regard to Shakspere. Nowadays we are familiar with what is known as the "remainder" market. When a larger edition of a book—usually an expensive book—is printed than the public are willing or able to absorb, the remaining copies are usually sold, after a certain lapse of time, at a price which is only a fraction of that originally placed upon them. They are not second-hand, but are know in the trade as "remainders." The much-advertised sale recently undertaken by a book-club in connection with the leading daily paper consisted largely of such works, and there are certain booksellers who make a speciality of dealing in them. It is not altogether a joyful experience for an author to find his works figuring prominently in the catalogues of such booksellers, as it implies that the demand for his books has proved unequal to the supply. At the recent dinner of the Society of Authors Lord Curzon feelingly congratulated himself on having hitherto been spared this blow to his literary pride, since all his books had sold out, and he had himself had the gratifying experience of having to pay £10 for a second-hand copy of one which he had published at £2. Now Mr. Pollard comes to the rescue of those authors who have been mortified by seeing their nams in the remainder list with the announcement that Shakspere himself was the first to be so treated.

During the last few years a certain set of Shaksperean Quartos have come into the auction-room with unusual frequency, and generally in the same association. These nine Quartos have actually been found in one instance bound in a single volume, stamped with the name of Edward Wynne, a well-known eighteen-century collector. It was the same set of Quartos which fetched over £2,000, two are three weeks ago in a London auction-room. Mr. Pollard tells us that these copies were also originally bound together in a single volume. He has examined the capell collection at Trinity College, Cambridge, and finds such a similarity in size and condition between the same nine Quartos in it as to be reasonably sure that they also once formed part of a single volume. The same is the case among the Garrick Plays at the British Museum. Now three of these Quartos were printed in 1600 and two in 1608, whilst the other four were published by Thomas Pavier in 1619. Obviously their constant appearance together cannot be explained by a common origin. Mr. Pollard's theory is that Pavier, sometime between the publication of his four Quartos in 1619 and the appearance of the First Folio in 1623, bought up the "remainder" stock of the Quartos of 1600 and 1608 and bound the nine quarto place in a single volume, which he sold on the strength of the interest in Shakspere aroused by the announcement of the approaching publication of his "complete works" in the folio edition of Heminge and Condell. It seems to be a sound inference, and in future those who suffer from the fluctuations, of the "remainder" market may console themselves by thinking that Shakspere was treated in just the same way.

The triumphant return of M. Jules Guesde to the Assembly has produced a short sketch of the Socialist leader by M. Paul Louis. Nourished on Kant and imprisoned for his defence of the Commune, he once inclined towards the school of Bakunine, and was in consequence expelled from his asylum in Switzerland. Later, he went over to the Marxist doctrine and at the London Socialist Congress of 1895 was loud in his denunciation of the Anarchists. Yet he has always been against any compromise with the bourgeoisie, and although he is now 61 years old, he is likely to make a stir in the Chamber, to which he is no stranger. For the rest he is a poet, an orator, and although his patronymic was Basile, an honest man. "Le Tres Honorable D. Lloyd-George" is M. Jacques Bardoux's last addition to his gallery of English statesmen. Not Kant, but Carlyle and Macaulay were, according to M. Bardoux, the mental pap of the future President of the Board of Trade. But the atmosphere of leather in which his youth was passed was probably more answerable for his Radical proclivities than either author; and at an early age he organized a strike against the managers of the school of "Llanystumdwy," who had the impudence to ask him in his yearly examination questions which were injurious to his Methodist conviction. One would like to hear more of this school, the strike in which was, we are told, successful, the offensive questions being withdrawn together with the youthful David's "prix d'excellence." It seems to have otherwise solved most of the problems of the New Tolerance with remarkble success, as M. Bardoux tells us that it was founded and maintained by "catholiques anglicans," but, in exchange for rate aid, was open to children of all creeds. His hero's noble conduct in the matter of the burial of a Nonconformist in the parish church of Llanfrothen, which, in face of the vicar's refusal to allow it to take place otherwhere than in the space reserved for suicides, had to be accomplished by the whole village, is also duly chronicled. The villagers were prosecuted but acquitted by the jury, although the Chairman of Quarter Sessions "lately appointed by the Conservative Chancellor Lord Halsbury" refused to give judgment. Mr. Lloyd-George, by this time a solicitor, ran to London and informed Coleridge, C. J., "L juge est blame. L'acquittment est confirme," as his biographer dramatically puts it. Nor are the Right Honourable's sufferings on behalf of the Good Old Cause slurred over. At Bangor, we are told, he was half stunned by an indignant patriot. At Glasgow, during the Boer War, his carriage was pelted with stones, and he alone escaped injury. At Birmingham, after the Town Hall was rushed, and his eloquence was confined to a speech made to two reporters, the orator had to escape disguised as a policeman. Yet we learn that his astonishing success is due less to his personal qualities than to his being, alike in his person and in his acts, the incarnation of the English lower middle class ("petite bourgeoisie anglicane"), its Radical faith, and its Protestant convictions.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador, in speaking at the recent dinner of the Newspaper Press Fund, gave it as his opinion that a little less cordial admiration by England of American slang would be welcome. If this is the correct attitude to assume towards the free-and-easy methods of expression which prevail at times on the other side of the Atlantic, an intimate friendship with "A Yellow Journalist" cannot be recommended, although in declining an acquaintance with Miss Rhoda Massey, the journalist in question, the opportunity is lost of coming into touch with a series of bright and lively stories. Miss Massey is without doubt a wonderful young person. It is to be feared that the average lady journalist in England would by comparison appear to be an exceedingly prim and unenterprising member of the forth estate.

THE BANK OF BOMBAY.

IN our recent articles relating to the Bank of Bombay, we have ventured to indicate certain features in its management which, as far as could be judged, required explanation; and as the saying, that history repeats itself, is not only trite but true, we also reproduced, as a Supplement, the exhaustive report of the Old Bombay Bank Commission—not of course with the idea of suggesting any direct analogy between the position of that and of the present institution, but as containing many important lessons for those interested in financial affairs in Bombay, and more especially for those concerned in the direction of the business of the local Presidency Bank. Amongst other matters to which we drew attention was the noticeable fact that although all the Presidency Banks are operated under one Act (No. XI. of 1876), the manipulation of the available balances of the Banks of Bengal and of Bombay shewed a wide divergence, in that the proportion of advances on "Government and 'Authorized' Securities and Cash" to "Bills Discounted" was larger in the former than in the latter, *i.e.*, in the second week in May, when we made the comparison, the "Government Securities, etc.," in the Weekly Balance Sheet of the Bank of Bengal were nearly as 4 to 1 of "Bills Discounted," whilst the relative proportion in the Bank of Bombay account on the same date was as 2 1-2 to 1. During the six weeks that have elapsed since we made this comparison, it is interesting to note that our local institution has to some extent adjusted its several investments, and that the proportion of "Authorized Securities and Cash" to "Bills Discounted" is about 3 1-4 to 1, which proportion more nearly assimilates to that favoured by the Bank of Bengal. This is so far satisfactory, especially in view of the closing of the accounts for the half-year that expires to-day, when, if the provisions of the Act are followed, all the investments should be most strictly scrutinzed by the Auditors; and it must be remembered that it is the duty of the latter—before granting their certificate—to satisfy themselves that the investments are in order and comply with the restrictions that the Legislature has imposed by the Act.

These restrictions are to be found in Section 37 and run as follows :—

"37. The Directors shall not transact any kind of banking business other than those specified, and in particular they shall not make any loan or advance—

(*a*) for a longer period than three months;

(*b*) upon the security of stock or shares of the Bank of which they are Directors;

(*c*) upon mortgage or in any other manner upon the security of any immovable property, or the documents of title relating thereto;

(*d*) nor shall they (except upon the security mentioned in section 36, para. (*a*) 1 to 5 inclusive) discount bills for any individual or partnership firm for an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be prescribed *by the bye-laws for the time being in force*, or lend or advance in any way to any individual or partnership-firm an amount exceeding in the whole at any one time such sum as may be so prescribed;

(*e*) nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash credits, on the security of any negotiable instrument of any individual or partnership-firm, payable in the town or at the place where it is presented for discount, which does not carry on it the several responsibilities of at least two persons or firms unconnected with each other in general partnership;

(*f*) nor shall they discount or buy, or advance and lend, or open cash credits, on the security of any negotiable security having at the date of the proposed transaction a longer period to run than *three months*, or if drawn after sight, drawn for a longer period than *three months*: Provided that, in the case of the Bank of Madras, the Directors may discount negotiable securities payable in Ceylon, having at the date of the transaction a period to run not exceeding four months.

Nothing contained in this Act shall be deemed to prevent the Directors from allowing any person who keeps an account with the Bank from overdrawing such account, without security, to the extent of sums not exceeding at any one time *two thousand* rupees in the whole.

We give the above regulations in full, for there is little doubt that in Bombay it is too often assumed that the auditing of accounts merely signifies checking the Cash Vouchers, counting the Cash, and comparing the Balance Sheet with the Ledgers. Here it is evident that, as a condition of entrusting the Presidency Banks with large Government balances, the Legislature had in view an audit of the strictest nature, and further reserved to the Governor-General-in-Council the right to demand a further audit of the affairs of these Banks on behalf of, and to the satisfaction of the Government. We question if this right has been exercised of late years. Seeing, however, that the affairs of the Bank of Bombay have recently attracted some attention, it is undoubtedly the duty of Government to assure themselves not only as to the strict observance of the Act, but that the bye-laws are such as would conduce to the security of this important Institution. That the provision enabling Government to demand an audit was inserted in this Act with special intent, is rendered obvious from a perusal of the evidence in the old Bank of Bombay Commission, wherein it appears that the specified demands of the Secratary of State and of the Governor-General-in-Council for full information during the years previous to the final colapse were more or less disregarded, and the delay in furnishing a report when required by the Governor-General was the subject of searching enquiry and comment by the Bombay Bank Commission. The Directors' Report for the half-year now closed will be awaited with more than the usual interest in financial circles, and we think that the discussion which has taken place will result in serving the best interests of the Bank of Bombay.—*The Indian Investor's Referee.*

POINTS OF VIEW.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN once reviled the Lords as creaturesthat neither toil nor spin. He is now inviting them to toil and spin for him.—*Star.*

Man believes himself irresistible at all ages, and I believe that the older he grows the more fascinating he thinks himself.—"Ambrosia," in the *world.*

If we must have "oaks planted in flowerpots," or the world's genius in fewer than four hundred pages, we should wish a Frenchman to have the work.—*Outlook.*

There is too much of the desire to score off your opponents in the critical writing of the day; and Teutonic methods of bludgeoning your adversary prevail.—*Academy.*

Society must take to itself Parenthood. Fatherhood and Motherhood of the undeveloped give us the solution of all social problems.—Mary Higgs, in the *Contemporary Review.*

Why should there not be a Titmarsh Club or a Thackeray Followship—with its dinners, discussions, and pilgrimages, and perhaps also with a Companion journal to the admirably conducted *Dickensian?*—Lewis Melville, in the *Critic* (New York).

It is not many years since the business of kings was supposed to be in its last stages; but those kings who are willing to work hard and earn their honours have still a great place in the world. . . . The King of England is a working statesman.—*Outlook* (New York).

There are women who pass their lives in a debauch of giving up things—generally to much less deserving creatures. They spoil their own health and their own comfort, and they assist the people for whom they sacrifice themselves to attain a wholly appalling height of selfishness.—*Daily Telegraph.*

The art of the dramatist is not yet at its richest; but it bristles with difficulties such as a strong man joys in overcoming. In this sharper difficulty is its most obvious advantage over the art of the novelist; and here is its chief attraction for the story-teller, weary of a method almost to easy to be worth while.—Prof. Brander Matthews, in the *North American Review.*

One has only to turn to the popular novels—especially the society novels—of the last decade in order to realise how little stress is laid on musical gifts in the portraiture of modern heroines of fiction. They excel in conversation, they write and they criticise, but they seldom, if ever, shine as musicians, and the rich contralto voice has entirely disappeared.—C. L. G., in the *Spectator.*

Children will easily find means of reading whatever they want to read. The very fact that certain books are denied them will only arouse a curiosity which, especially in London, can be perhaps too easily gratified. The consequence of this in the past has been that many books which healthy-minded children have read as pure literature, have been smuggled and read in corners for certain passages in them.—*Country Life.*

We very soon learn what will, and what will not agree with the body, but it takes a great many lessons to convince us how indigestible some of our favourite lines of reading are, and again and again we make a meal of the unwholesome novel, sure to be followed by the usual train of low spirits, unwillingness to work, weariness of existence—in fact, by mental nightmare.—The late "Lewis Carroll," in *Harper's Magazine.*

A generation ago every old garden had its peach and nectarine wall, or some sunny corner where this delicious fruit was brought to perfection; but this is not so in the present day. Has the English gardener's hand lost its cunning, or has the climate altered to so great an extent that it no longer befriends this toothsome fruit? This is regrettable, for no peach is like the English fruit when it is eaten at the right moment.—*Country Life.*

FLORILINE!—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

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TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anœmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS *is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*
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DUMOULIN & Ce, Agents in *Pondichéry.*

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WHEN YOU CAN BE CURED !
Why not have your nervous system braced up Why not, if you are weak and run down, have Vitality and Strength? If your Liver is constantly going wrong, why not get it into a good working condition? Why not, if you have Backache, Kidney Trouble, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago or any pain or ache of the body, get speedy relief? Others have obtained it by using
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and I am positive you can get it too. It it a sure and natural remedy, and those whom it has cured will tell you so. Most of the pains, Aches and Diseases are due to the loss of Electric Nerve Force, and no man or woman can be strong, or have health and vitality, without that element in the body.
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It is well illustrated, showing the various grades of Batteries, and how they are worn. I will send you one post free if you write for it. Call if you can (Consultation free) get a free test of the appliance, and free advice,
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CHLORODYNE
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CHLORODYNE is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache Meningitis, &c.
Always ask for "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE," and beware of spurious compounds of imitations. The genuine bears the words "DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" on the Government Stamp of each bottle.
Sold in bottles. Prices in England, 1/1½, 2/9, and 4/3 each.
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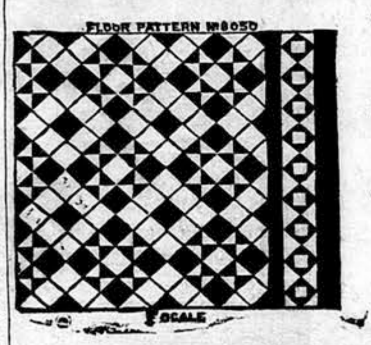

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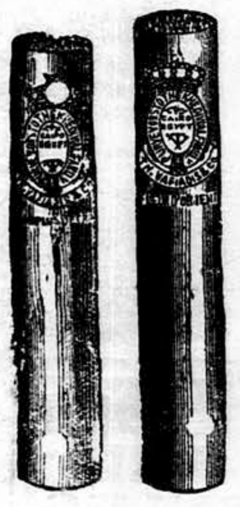

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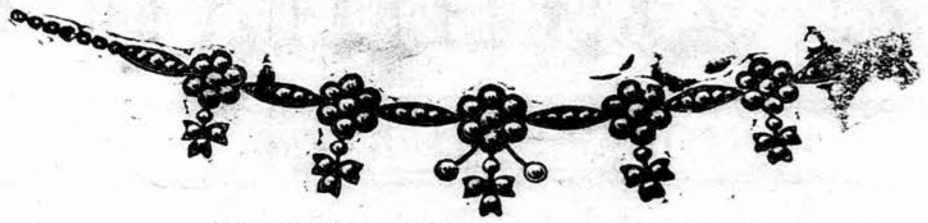

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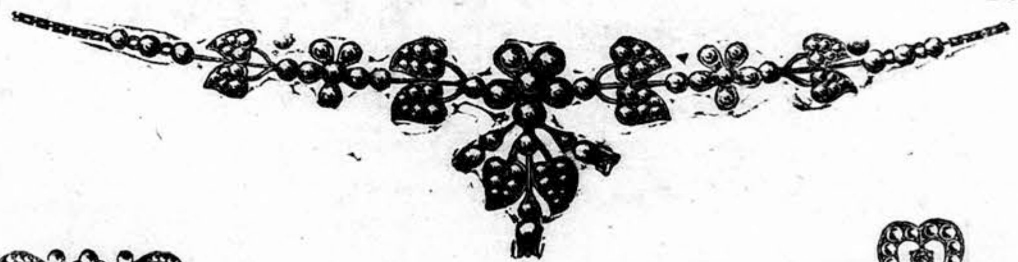

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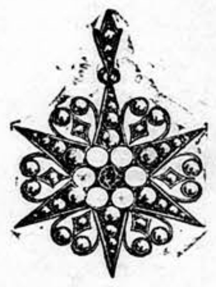

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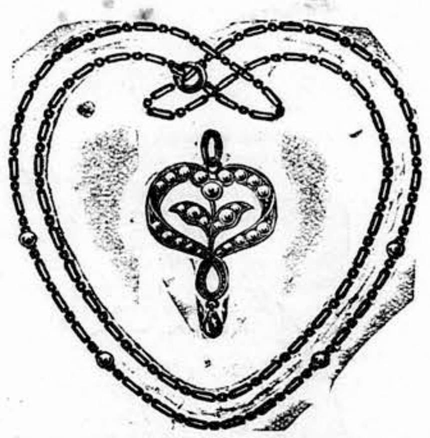

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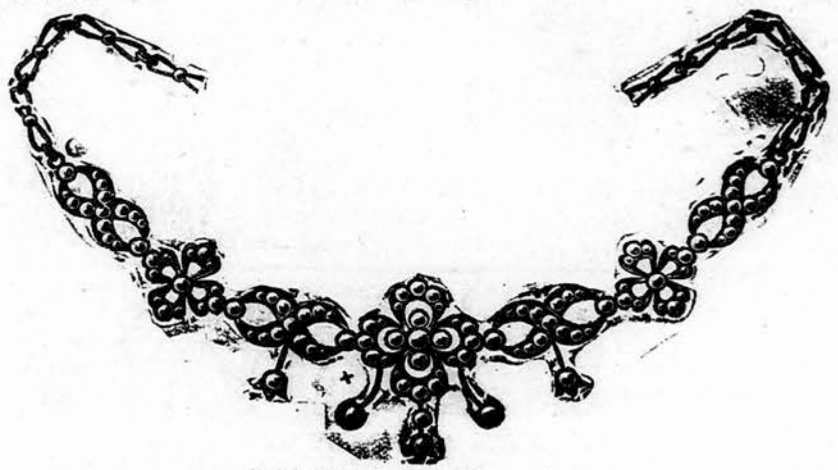

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